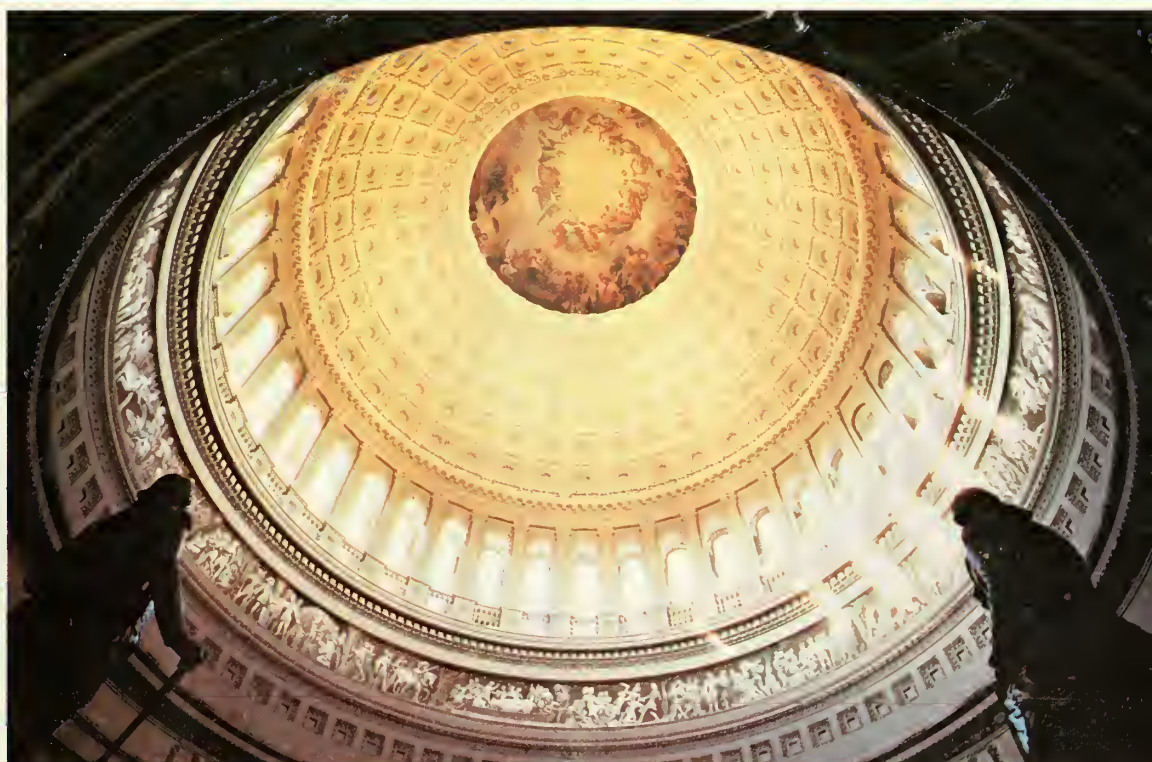
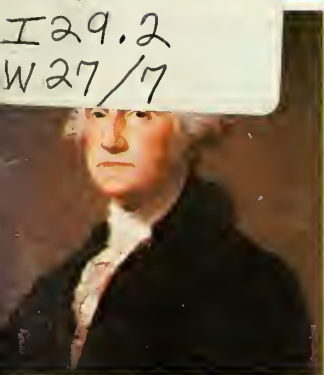


WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Welcome to Washington

This lovely city, one of the 10 largest in the United States, still shares with smaller American towns a beautiful tree-studded skyline and a pleasant sense of human scale. It is remarkably appropriate that the characteristics of towns both large and small are reflected here. For Washington, unlike any other city in the Nation, belongs to all the people. Every monument, every public building, and all the treasure in the national museums is the property of every citizen.

The primary business here is government. The visual evidence is on all sides, in the grandeur of the buildings and in the many monuments and memorials. But the true spirit and character of this Federal City are created by the people



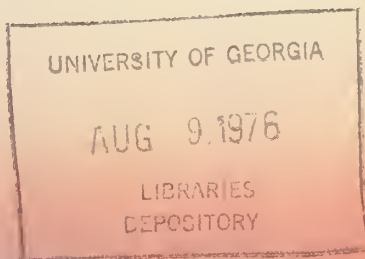
who work every day to carry out the duties for which they were employed, elected, or appointed. These people work for the Nation as a whole, and they give life to the concept so eloquently voiced by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863: "that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Washington has grown to surpass even the dreams of Pierre Charles L'Enfant, its earliest and most farsighted champion, who laid out the original city "on such a scale," he wrote, "that it will leave room for that [embellishment] which the increase of wealth of the nation will permit it to pursue to any period however remote."

In 1814 the budding capital was put to the torch by invading British troops. The fire raged for two days and two nights, and when it was over a survivor wrote: "I do not suppose the Government will ever return to Washington." But return the Government did, with hope and resolution. The rebuilding that began that day—on the ashes of defeat—was to continue and become the city of grand design that greets you now.

And if a Washington welcome seems warmer than most, that's as it should be. Because Washington is more than a nation's capital and the cornerstone of a free world. It is a shrine to the American Dream.

(continued)





Welcome to Washington (*continued*)

So savor the experiences that are here to share:

Tour the Tidal Basin and the Mall, and see the monuments to those who led the Nation in times of trouble. Stand in the awesome presence of Lincoln and Jefferson and thrill to the imperishable words graven on the walls of their memorials. View the fascinating panorama of the city from the top of the Washington Monument.

Visit the National Archives, and ponder the documents that proclaimed our birth as a union.

Walk the hallowed slopes at Arlington, and consider the price we paid for freedom.

Stroll through the corridors of the Capitol, where our past was shaped and where our 200-year-old experiment with democracy still continues.

And then, if your calendar permits, visit the other landmarks of liberty presented in this book. For to do so is to enjoy your stay to the full and to renew your faith in the high ideals that unite us as a people.

Washington is the central stage on which our national drama is played, so it abounds with pomp and ceremony. But "Hail to the Chief" and sunset parades are but the fanfare for another Washington—and you'll like this one, too. This other Washington is a city of fragrant parks and colorful gardens. And it is here, in these inviting retreats, that you will find welcome calm and quiet.

Follow a footpath on the picturesque slopes to the green heart of Rock Creek Park and picnic in a forest of oaks, pines, dogwood, hickory, and beech.

Bask in the beauty of Dumbarton Oaks, where the spring air is spiced with the scent of winter jasmine.

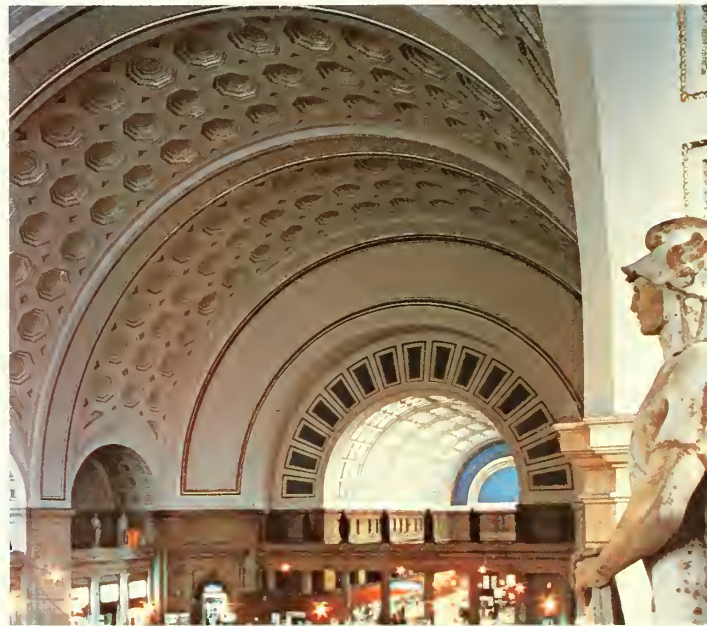
Laze awhile by the flowering cherry trees on Hains Point, flanked by the Washington Channel and the peaceful Potomac.

Or rest in the shade of Farragut Square and watch official Washington go about its business. For to do these things is to truly celebrate this city, and to understand why Washingtonians are as proud of its natural beauty as of its great marble memorials.

It is all yours to enjoy, and on behalf of the National Park Service the National Visitor Center is here to serve you. Our mission is to help you make the most of your experience here. The city is yours to enjoy. You will soon discover that the people who live and work here will welcome the opportunity to help you find ways to share with them the many wonders of Washington.



The National Visitor Center is located in this magnificent structure, built in 1907 as a railroad station. Beautifully re-modeled and refurbished, the center provides a wide range of facilities for all who visit the city and the Nation.

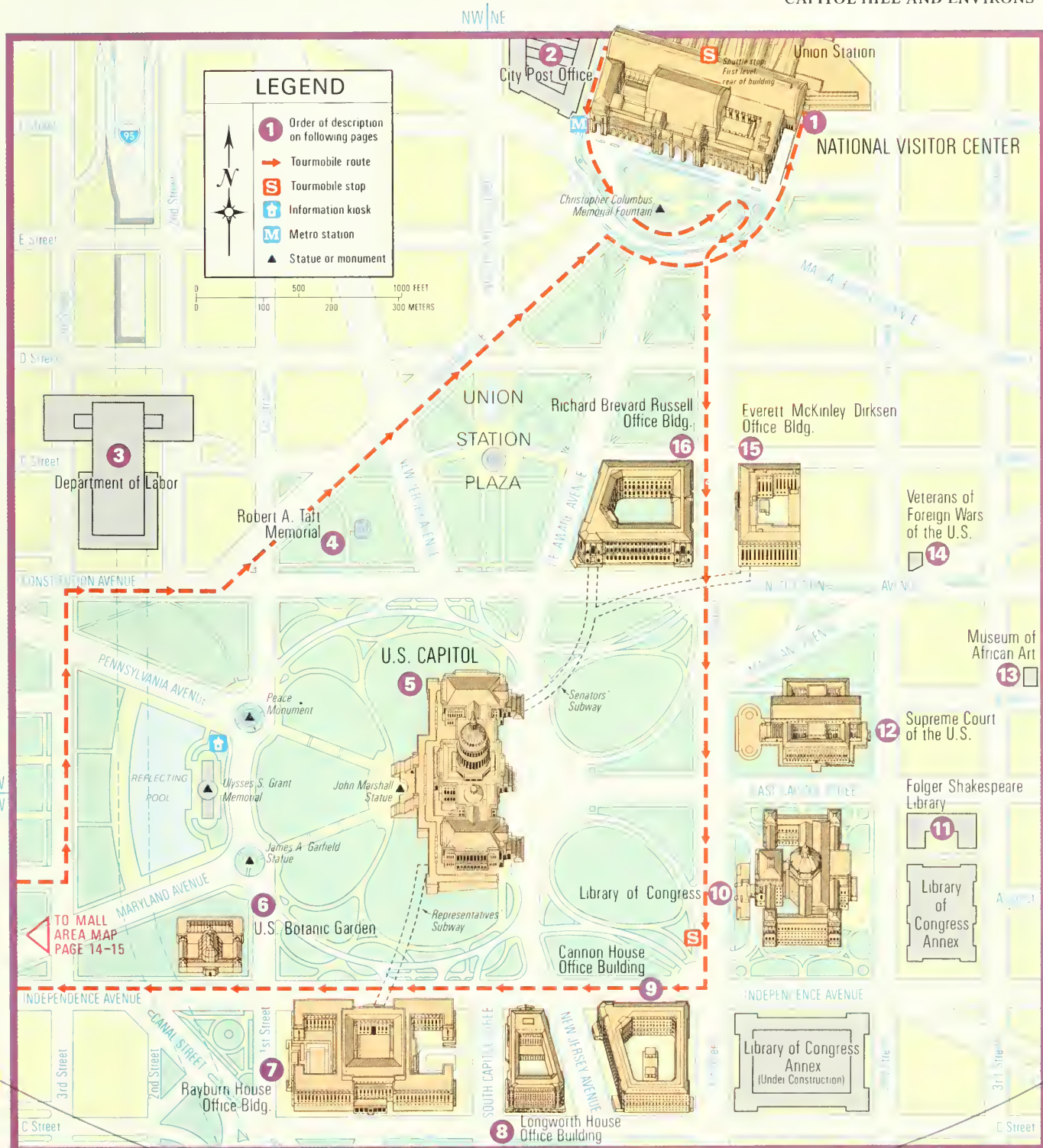




CAPITOL HILL AND ENVIRONS

When George Washington laid the cornerstone for a modest Capitol on Jenkins' Hill in 1793, he could hardly have imagined the majestic edifice reflected here in the pool at Union Square. The building is 287 feet (87.5 m) high, including the Statue of Freedom on the dome. To assure its dominance of the skyline, building heights in the city are limited to 130 feet (39.6 m). On the surrounding gentle slopes, the offices of the Senate and House of Rep-

resentatives, the Supreme Court building, and the Library of Congress have been built, and today "The Hill" stands for the vast concentration of Governmental power represented in this small area. On the Capitol grounds, originally designed by landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, are literally thousands of magnificent trees and shrubs. This richly rewarding area is, most conveniently, at the very doorstep of the National Visitor Center.



LATE AFTERNOON

MID AFTERNOON

POSITION OF SUNLIGHT, FOR PHOTOGRAPHS

MID MORNING

EARLY MORNING




1. National Visitor Center (formerly Union Station), Massachusetts and Delaware Avenues, NE. Designed to welcome as many as 50,000 visitors a day, the Center, under the jurisdiction of National Capital Parks, National Park Service provides a complete information and orientation service for all who come to the Nation's Capital. The National Visitor Center serves as host to the Nation and the Nation's host to the world.

The Center, a registered historic building, is one of the grandest structures in the country. Designed in the manner of classic Roman architecture, some elements are adapted directly from the Baths of Diocletian, one of the greatest of the Roman public baths. Hundreds of carloads of granite were brought from quarries in Vermont to the building site here at the end of the railway line. In 1907 the building was completed and inaugurated as Union Station.

Recently renovated to serve as the Visitor Center, the structure is more impressive than ever before. The grand concourse, which is the entry from the adjacent rail terminal and public parking facility, is a breathtaking expanse of more than 98,000 square feet (9,000 sq m) of floor space under the uninterrupted sweep of the arched ceiling. This vast space was originally created to accommodate the heavy traffic during Presidential inaugurations when railroads were still a primary means of transportation. Dramatic exhibits here show highlights in the development of the Nation and the city. Lounges, information centers, and food service are also found in this area. In the adjoining space, formerly the main waiting room, a large open area below floor level accommodates a unique and exciting multi-projector audio-visual presentation on a screen 100 feet (30.5 m) across. There are also two small theaters that give continuous showings of films for tourists.

Colorful graphic symbols and directional signs throughout are designed for easy understanding. To further help foreign visitors, there is a multilingual service to provide special assistance in touring the city as well as the rest of the Nation. A national bookstore offers publications of many kinds, particularly those related to U.S. history and the Bicentennial. The Center also includes an international money exchange and a souvenir shop.


In the Discover America Hall of States a regional alignment of States, possessions, and territories offers prospective visitors travel information and counseling.

The Visitor Center is open daily from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. The railroad station is open at all times.   



Holzer, Washington, D.C.

Robert A. Taft's friends and admirers from all across the country contributed the funds to build this memorial tower. The tower's carillon of 27 bells is rung daily.

2. City Post Office, Massachusetts Avenue and North Capitol Street, NW. This imposing building relates so pleasingly to the adjacent National Visitor Center because they were both designed by the same architect, Daniel H. Burnham. The relationship for tourists is practical as well. This is the only Washington post office open 24 hours a day the year around. 

3. Department of Labor, Constitution Avenue and 3rd Street, NW. A special permanent exhibit opens in the main lobby of this handsome Federal office building on Labor Day 1976. Featured, most appropriately, is a series of four murals that depict working people from the 17th century to the present. *Open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed holidays.*

4. Robert A. Taft Memorial, Louisiana and Constitution Avenues, NW. This dignified, straightforward monument celebrates a man of renowned integrity, who in 1957 was chosen by a Senate committee as one of five outstanding Senators in our history, along with Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and the elder La Follette. The son of President William Howard Taft, the Senator was universally recognized as "Mr. Republican." His memorial is a 10-foot- (3-m) high bronze statue backed by a 100-foot (30.5-m) tower with a 27-bell carillon that rings daily at noon and 5:00 p.m., and at 2:00 p.m. on July 4.

5. U.S. Capitol Capitol Hill.

When the French architect and engineer Maj. Pierre L'Enfant first began to lay out the plans for a new Federal city, he noted that Jenkins' Hill, overlooking the area, seemed to be "a pedestal waiting for a monument." It was here that the Nation's greatest monument, the U.S. Capitol, would be built. The basic structure as we know it today evolved over a period of more than 150 years. In 1792 a competition was held for the design of a capitol building. Dr. William Thornton, a physician and amateur architect, submitted the winning plan, a simple, low-lying structure of classical proportions with a shallow dome. Later, internal modifications were made by Benjamin Henry Latrobe. After the building was burned by the British in 1814, Latrobe and architect Charles Bulfinch were responsible for its reconstruction. Finally, under Thomas Walter, who was Architect of the Capitol from 1851 to 1865, the House and Senate wings (continued)



Northern wing of the Capitol (above) was completed in 1800, when the "Federal City" was still a village surrounded by woods and swamps. The building was restored after being burned during the War of 1812, and gradually remodeled and extended until it was completed in 1962.



5. U.S. Capitol (*continued*)

and the imposing cast iron dome topped with the Statue of Freedom were added, and the Capitol assumed the form we see today. It was in the old Senate chamber that Daniel Webster cried out, “Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!” In Statuary Hall, which used to be the old House chamber, a small disk on the floor marks the spot where John Quincy Adams was fatally stricken after more than 50 years of service to his country. A whisper from one side of this room can be heard across the vast space of the hall. Visitors can see the original Supreme Court chamber a floor below the Rotunda.

In addition to its historical association, the Capitol Building is also a vast artistic treasure house. The works of such famous artists as Gilbert Stuart, Rembrandt Peale, and John Trumbull are displayed on the walls. The Great Ro-

tunda, with its 180-foot- (54.9-m) high dome, is decorated with a massive fresco by Constantino Brumidi, which extends some 300 feet (90 m) in circumference. Throughout the building are many paintings of events in U.S. history and sculptures of outstanding Americans. The Capitol itself is situated on a 68-acre (27.5-ha) park designed by the 19th-century landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted. There are free guided tours of the Capitol, which include admission to the House and Senate galleries. Those who wish to visit the visitors’ gallery in either wing without taking the tour may obtain passes from their Senators or Congressmen. Visitors may ride on the monorail subway that joins the House and Senate wings of the Capitol with the Congressional office buildings. *Open daily from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year’s Day. Tours start from the Rotunda every few minutes from 9 a.m. to 3:45 p.m.* ① ② ③

Rotoc, Washington,



Section of the Rotunda’s great circular hall displays some of the Capitol’s dazzling art treasures. Most famous are the huge paintings by John Trumbull, depicting highlights of

America’s early history. At one time an aide to Washington, Trumbull personally knew the leaders of the Revolution, and many of them posed for his various works.



Brumidi's fresco glorifying Washington arches high into the dome of the Rotunda. Some of its figures are 15 feet (4.6 m) tall, but they appear life-sized from below.



A fantasy of color is created by the birds, flowers, and medallion portraits that are a part of the frescoes along the Brumidi Corridor of the Senate wing of the Capitol.

Photos: upper U.S. Capitol Historical Society, lower Roloc, Washington, D.C.



Declaration of Independence is presented by the drafting committee, led by Thomas Jefferson (in the red waistcoat). This is one of the eight paintings by Revolutionary artist



John Trumbull that are displayed in the Rotunda. The 10-ton (9.1-MT) bronze Columbus Doors to the Rotunda depict major events in the life of Christopher Columbus.

6. U.S. Botanic Garden, Maryland Avenue between First and Second Streets, SW. This delightful national garden is a veritable jungle of foliage, with temperature and humidity to match. More than 8,000 different species and varieties of plants from all over the world are featured. The Botanic Garden was founded in 1820, and the first greenhouse was built in 1842 to accommodate the exotic botanical collection brought back from an official U.S. exploratory expedition to the South Seas. The Conservatory, which was constructed at its present site in 1933, attracts more than 300,000 visitors a year. Each of the great glass-enclosed rooms is temperature controlled to suit the requirements of its various collections. In the palm court the temperature never drops below 70° F (21.1° C). In addition to such spectacular permanent exhibits as the world-famous orchid collection, which each week displays more than 200 blooming varieties from its total of 10,000 plants, the Botanic Garden features a series of seasonal showings throughout the year. One cabbage palm literally touches the glass roof of the Conservatory, some 80 feet (24.4 m) above the ground. In a



Carroll C. Calkins

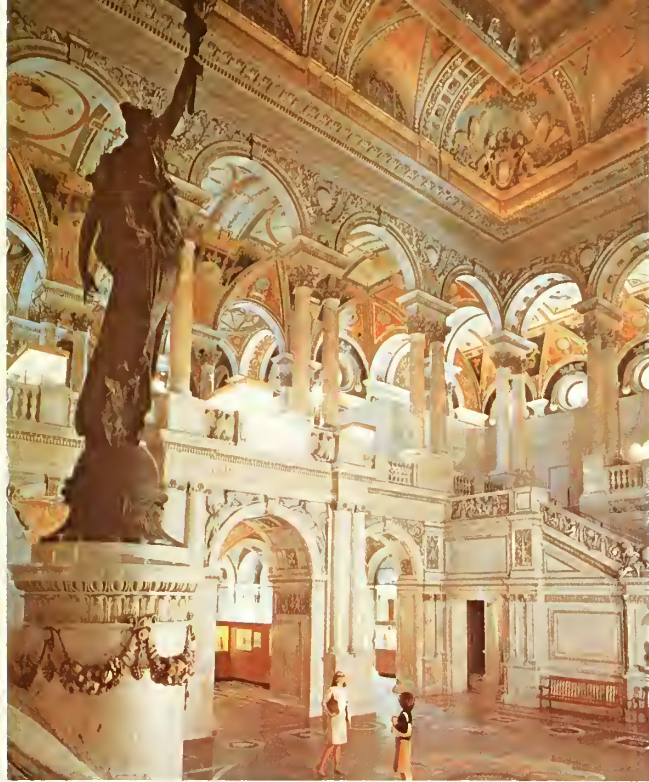
Tranquil beauty abounds in the U.S. Botanic Garden, where color and fragrance combine to lighten the heart, regardless of the season or which flowers are in bloom.

park across the street is the ornate 1876 Centennial cast iron fountain conceived by Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, the Frenchman who later designed the Statue of Liberty. *Open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed Christmas and New Year's Day.* ☎ ☎ ☎

7. Rayburn House Office Building, Independence Avenue between First and South Capitol Streets, SW. Upon entering the newest congressional building in Washington, you are greeted by a life-size bronze figure of the late Representative Samuel T. "Mr. Sam" Rayburn, gavel in hand. The building is named for this Congressman from Texas, who served in the House continuously from 1913 until his death in 1961 and officiated as Speaker of the House for an unprecedented 15 years. The Rayburn Building, completed in 1965, at a cost of more than \$81 million, contains office suites for 169 of the 435 representatives in Congress, and committee hearing room facilities for 9 standing committees and 16 subcommittees. It was designed by Roy Lamar. If you visit your Congressman, it will be in this or one of the two other buildings that are listed below. To make an appointment, call (202) 224-3121. *Open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.* ☎ ☎ ☎ ☎

8. Longworth House Office Building, Independence Avenue between South Capitol Street and New Jersey Avenue, SW. This stately legislative office building is named after the distinguished Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, who served as Speaker of the House from 1925 to 1931. Opened in 1933, the Longworth Building contains 251 congressional suites and 16 committee hearing rooms. *Open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.* ☎ ☎ ☎ ☎

9. Cannon House Office Building, New Jersey and Independence Avenues, SE. The oldest Congressional office building on Capitol Hill is named for Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, who served in the House for nearly 50 years and was Speaker from 1903 to 1911. President Theodore Roosevelt officiated at the cornerstone-laying ceremony in 1905 and the building opened in 1908. At that time both Houses of Congress had essentially the same facilities. The Cannon Building is similar in design to that of the Senator Richard Brevard Russell Office Building, with a handsome rotunda supported by 18 Corinthian columns. In the rotunda there



Palatial opulence prevails in the Great Hall of the Library of Congress, with its imposing statuary, vaulted ceiling, and floor inlaid with brass signs of the zodiac.

are busts of outstanding Congressmen, including five former Speakers of the House. Because of their spacious accommodations, the suites in the Cannon Building were highly prized by Congressmen and were usually assigned only to the most senior Representatives. *Open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.* ① ② ③

10. Library of Congress, 10 First Street, SE. Even the simple statistics of the world's largest library are staggering. In two massive buildings the Library uses 35 acres (14.2 ha) of floor space and nearly 340 miles (547 km) of bookshelves to house more than 72 million library items in 183 languages. A third structure, the James Madison Building, is under construction. The Library was established in 1800. It was burned by the British during the War of 1812, and started again in 1815 with about 6,500 volumes from Thomas Jefferson's personal collection. Originally designed as a research aid to Congress, the Library's facilities were later opened to scholars and the general public. In its exhibition halls are some of the most priceless treasures of U.S.

history; Jefferson's first draft of the Declaration of Independence and Lincoln's first two drafts of the Gettysburg Address are among them. The motion picture section of more than 180,000 reels includes the oldest known existing film, a three-second movie entitled *The Sneeze*, made by Thomas Edison in 1894. It also includes prints from the first newsreel, showing President McKinley taking the oath of office in 1901. The map and atlas department contains more than 3.5 million items. Among them is Pierre L'Enfant's original design for Washington, as well as maps believed to have been drawn up by Lewis and Clark during their expedition of 1804-06. The music section contains a wide sampling of U.S. musical heritage, including the scores for the music of Charles Ives as well as the recorded reminiscences of the early days of New Orleans jazz by the great musician "Jelly Roll" Morton. While the Library is primarily an American facility, it also represents a vast international literary resource. It contains the largest collection of Russian and Chinese books outside their respective countries, as well as one of the world's most significant collections of incunabula (books printed before 1501), including one of only three perfect copies of the Gutenberg Bible.

The main Library building was constructed in 1897. In addition to being a repository of books, this florid Italian Renaissance building is an art gallery in its own right. The entire ornate structure is fitted out with rich architectural flourishes and works of art. Noteworthy are the bronze doors depicting various aspects of learning, Hinton Perry's fountain of King Neptune and his court (in front of the library), the Great Hall with its impressive colonnade of multicolored marble, the Main Reading Room under its magnificent dome, and outstanding examples of sculpture and paintings by the world's most distinguished artists. In addition to its permanent displays and changing exhibits, the Library regularly features special musical and literary events presented in the intimate setting of the Coolidge Auditorium. Visitors should consult the current "Calendar of Events" available at the Library and by mail upon request. *Exhibit halls open Monday-Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.; Saturday, Sunday, and holidays from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Thomas Jefferson Building open Monday-Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. All Library buildings closed Christmas and New Year's Day. Continuous free guided tours Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturday, Sunday and holidays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.* ① ② ③

MR. WILLIAM
SHAKESPEARES

COMEDIES,
HISTORIES, &
TRAGEDIES,



Published according to the True Originall Copies



Folger Shakespeare Library




Among the Folger Shakespeare Library's extensive collection of rare books are a number of copies of the coveted First Folio edition of Shakespeare's plays. The library also

features a full-size theater in the same style as those in Elizabethan England, including an inner stage, a balcony, and a trap door, called "the heavens," used for special effects.

11. Folger Shakespeare Library, 201 East Capitol Street, SE. Both an institution for scholarly research and a public exhibit hall, the Folger contains one of the world's finest collections of rare books and manuscripts relating to the Renaissance and the life of William Shakespeare. In addition, there is a full-scale re-creation of an Elizabethan theater, which helps you to visualize the first Shakespearean productions. Poetry readings, concerts, and plays of works by Renaissance and modern authors and composers are presented here. Visitors can see a scale model of the Globe Theater and changing exhibits of the early Quarto and Folio editions of Shakespeare's works and other rare books. The building, with nine bas-reliefs on the front depicting scenes from Shakespeare's plays, is, in itself, an introduction to the period. Special tours are offered every Monday at 1 and 2 p.m. *Open Monday-Saturday all year and Sundays between April 15 and Labor Day from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Closed Federal holidays.*  

12. Supreme Court of the United States, 1 First Street, NE. "The Republic endures and this is the symbol of its faith," said Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes as he laid the cornerstone for this living monument to equal justice under the law. Strangely, considering its status as one of the three coequal branches of the Federal Government, The Supreme Court was forced to work in makeshift quarters for the first

145 years of its existence, and did not move into permanent offices until the Court building was completed in 1935. The white marble structure, designed in the classic style by Cass Gilbert, recalls a Greek temple surrounded by Corinthian columns. A sculptured pediment represents "Liberty Enthroned" guarded by Order and Authority.

Entering the building from the west side, visitors walk through a pair of huge bronze doors that weigh more than 6 tons each (5.4 MT). The sculptured panels in these gigantic doors, designed by John Donnelly, Jr., depict historic scenes in the development of law. The courtroom itself is the principal attraction. Flanked by Ionic columns, the room is considered by many authorities on architecture to be the most impressive single public room in the United States. The Court is in session intermittently from October through June, and most opinions are handed down on Monday. Limited seating is available to the public on a first-come-first-served basis. *Open Monday-Friday, except holidays, from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. There are short courtroom presentations every half hour from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., except when Court is in session (about six days a month). Then, they are given only at 3:30 and 4 p.m.*   

13. Museum of African Art, 316-318 A Street, NE. The only museum in the United States devoted entirely to showing the heritage of African art is housed in the first

Washington residence of Frederick Douglass, an escaped slave who became one of the Nation's leading abolitionists. Twelve galleries contain displays from the museum's impressive collection of some 5,000 objects, including textiles, jewelry, and musical instruments, as well as sculpture in wood, brass, iron, ivory, and gold. Superb color panels and audio-visual presentations of the African environment by *Life* photographer Eliot Elisofon supplement the art.

A special exhibit illustrates the influence of African sculpture on modern Western art. One room commemorates the life and times of Douglass, with documents, photographs, furniture, and memorabilia of his career. For visiting groups the Museum conducts orientation programs in African culture and history. The Museum's Boutique Africa carries a rich array of imported items. *Open Monday-Friday from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday and Sunday from noon to 5 p.m. Admission by voluntary contribution.* ♿ ♿

14. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S. Memorial Building, 200 Maryland Avenue, NE. Dedicated to those in the Armed Forces who fought for their country, the VFW headquarters features the only statue in Washington commemorating America's veterans of all wars in every branch of the service. The 38-foot (11.6-m) memorial includes 12 bronze panels depicting events from all major conflicts. In the lobby is an illuminated stained glass memorial to those who fell in battle. *Open Monday-Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Closed Federal holidays.* ♿ ♿

15. Everett McKinley Dirksen Office Building (Senate), First Street and Constitution Avenue, NE. A simple, functional structure built in 1958, this is the second of two Senate office buildings. A bronze plaque in the entryway commemorates the popular and influential Senator Dirksen, after whom the building was named. Dirksen served in Congress for 36 years, first as a Representative, then as a Senator. He was Senate minority leader from 1959 until his death in 1969.

To make an appointment to see your Senator, you can call (202) 224-3121. *Open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.*



16. Richard Brevard Russell Office Building (Senate), Delaware and Constitution Avenues, NE. This, the first of the major office buildings designed exclusively for use by members of the Senate, was completed in 1909. For years it was known in Washington simply as the old Senate Office Building. Highlight of the design is an attractive small rotunda just inside the corner entry, featuring 18 Corinthian columns crowned by a cream, blue, and red coffered dome with a skylight at the top. Halls leading to Senators' offices radiate from the rotunda. In 1972 the Senate passed a resolution naming the building after the distinguished Democratic Senator from Georgia. *Open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.* ♿ ♿ ♿

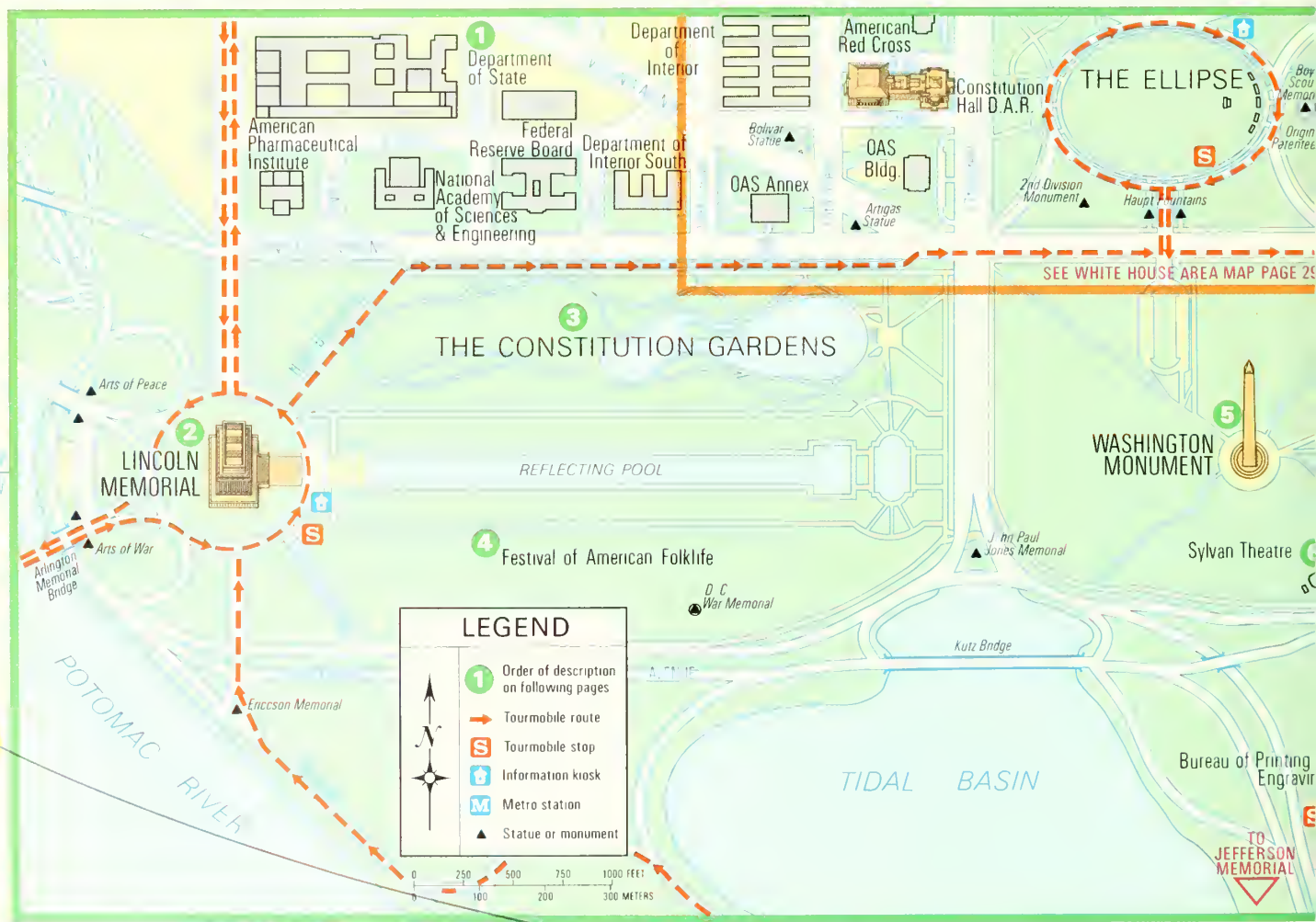


"Equal Justice Under Law" is carved at the base of the pediment above the entrance to the Supreme Court building. Above the legend is a frieze by Robert Aitken, showing *Liberty Enthroned* being guarded by *Order* and *Authority* and flanked by *Research* and *Council*. Beside the steps is a statue by James Earle Fraser representing the *Contemplation of Justice*.

A brooding presence emanates from this helmet mask worn by the Ibo people of Nigeria. This is but one of many outstanding artifacts at the Museum of African Art.



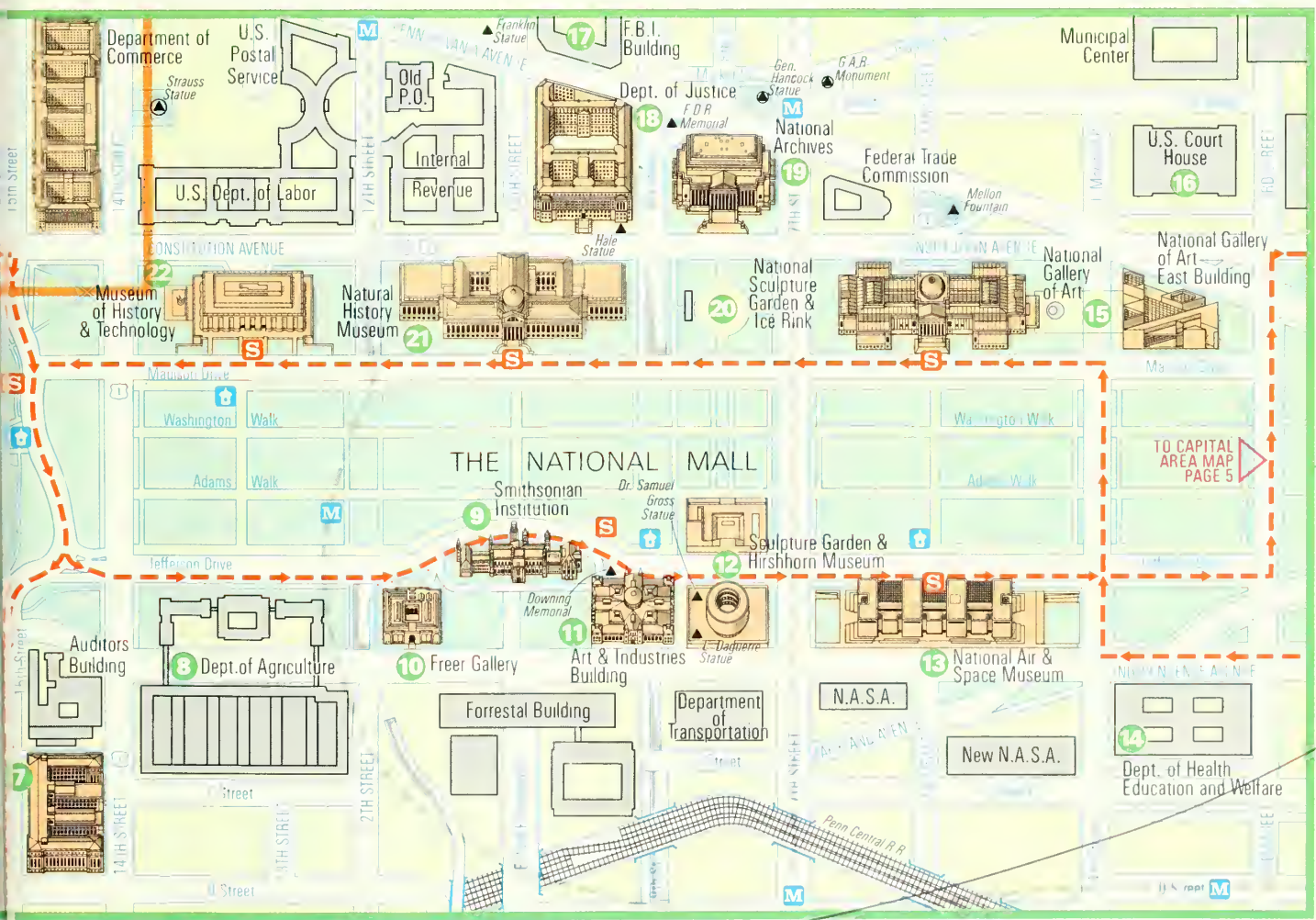
Elisofon Archives, Museum of African Art





THE MALL

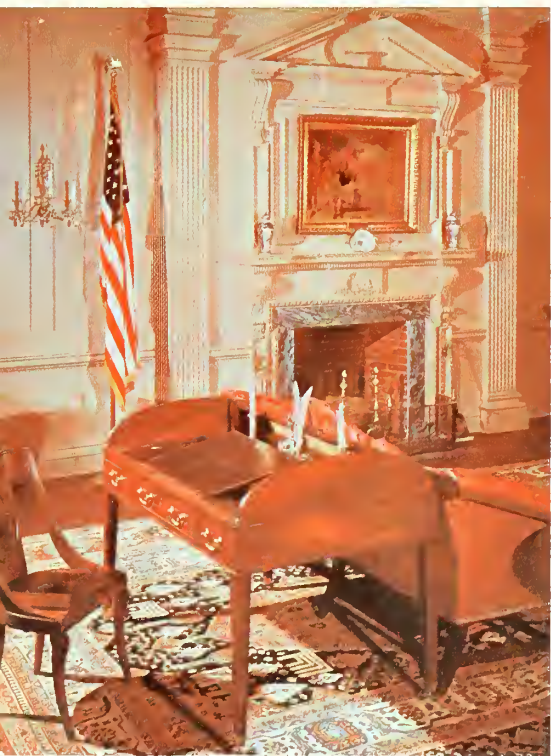
The grandeur of the original plan for the Federal City by Pierre L'Enfant was most dramatically expressed by the "Grand Avenue" that would extend from the Capitol to the Potomac. In the rapid growth of the city during its first century, this proposed open space was all but obliterated. But in 1902 the McMillan Commission—a distinguished panel of two architects, a landscape architect, and

a sculptor—reported that the original concept was excellent and that “departures from that plan are to be regretted and wherever possible remedied.” Today there is a majestic sweep of more than 2 miles (3.2 km) from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial. Automobile traffic is banned on most of the Mall area. Pedestrians and bicyclists now set the pace on the greensward here.



I. Department of State, 2201 C Street, NW. Dedicated in 1961, this large modern structure brings under one roof the 7,000 employees of the Department of State, the Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. On the eighth floor are a series of diplomatic reception rooms which contain one of the finest collections of 18th- and early-19th-century American furniture, paintings, and decorative art to be found anywhere in the country. The long gallery entrance to the John Quincy Adams State Drawing Room, for example, is designed in the manner of an 18th-century Philadelphia home, and furnished with excellent examples of American Chippendale. The drawing room itself contains the desk at

which John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay signed the Treaty of Paris in 1783, bringing the American Revolution to a close. The terrace adjoining the reception rooms provides a spectacular view of the Washington skyline. *The reception rooms are used for official State Department functions, but when not in use they are open by special arrangement. During the Bicentennial they will be open to the public. Call the Tour Office at (202) 632-3241 for times. The State Department also offers timely foreign policy briefings for the public every Tuesday and Friday at 9:30 a.m. in the East Auditorium. Reservations for the briefing sessions may be made by calling (202) 632-2406. Open by reservation only, Monday-Friday.*  



A silent witness to the signing of the Treaty of Paris and the birth of American independence, this Sheraton tambour desk now graces the John Quincy Adams drawing room, both left and right above, in the Department of State. With the desk of beautifully mellowed wood, leather, and brass is a French Empire chair that has a hiding place for papers under its hinged seat. The ghost-

like painting above the mantel depicts the signing of the Treaty of Paris. British representatives refused to pose, and artist Benjamin West was unable to finish the canvas. The room's elegance is further enhanced by Heriz rugs, a mahogany floor, and the best of American furniture in the style of Chippendale. Lower right is a rare Chinese export platter, circa 1800.





2. Lincoln Memorial

Foot of 23rd Street, NW.

Few, if any, memorials in the world so successfully evoke the spirit of their subject. The classic white marble structure, designed by Henry Bacon in the style of a Greek temple, sits gracefully at the west end of the Mall and balances the Capitol at the other end. It exemplifies the solidarity of the Union. The 36 marble columns represent the States of the Union at the time of Lincoln's death, and the names of these states are carved on the frieze above the columns. The names of the 48 States in the Union when the memorial was completed in 1922 are carved on the walls above the frieze. Simply to mount the steps and enter the spacious chamber is to feel an overwhelming sense of awe at the heroic figure of the seated Lincoln. The sculptor, Daniel Chester French, has fixed forever the stern majesty of the thoughtful man who, with such integrity, faced the most difficult problems in U.S. history. Carved on the walls are the imperishable words of his Gettysburg Address and second Inaugural Address. The memorial is particularly inspiring at night, when it seems to glow with an inner fire. *A National Park Service guide is available for free five-minute tours daily, except Christmas, from 8 a.m. to midnight. There are also special tours for the blind.* ♿

A white marble neoclassical building enshrines Daniel C. French's imposing statue of Lincoln. The sculpture is commanding, but not forbidding, and although made of marble, it seems infused with life.



3. Constitution Gardens, *Bounded by Constitution Avenue, 17th Street, Bacon Drive, and the Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool, NW.* This 45-acre (18.2-ha) park, for years usurped by World War II “Tempos” (temporary Government buildings), has been restored to traditional park use and offers a pleasant expanse for strolling, informal recreation, and the presentation of outdoor cultural programs. There are approximately 2 miles (3.2 km) of walkways and bicycle paths throughout the gardens. The principal attraction is a 6-acre (2.4-ha) lake with an island reached by a foot bridge. A nearby area has a raised platform for special events and programs. *Always open. Food kiosk and restrooms at the west end of the reflecting pool.* ☐ ☐ ☐

4. Festival of American Folklife, *The National Mall, 17th through 23d Streets on Independence Avenue, NW.* This special open-air program features display tents, exhibits,

and programs depicting various folkcrafts, foods, and musical performances that illustrate America’s grassroots heritage. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service, the festival is a major event each summer. Authentic folkcraft objects and traditional foods brought to America by immigrants from around the world can be purchased. *Open daily from June 16-Labor Day in 1976 and for two weeks around July 4 thereafter. Crafts area open from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Musical performances from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.* ☐ ☐ ☐

6. Sylvan Theatre, *Corner of 15th Street and Independence Avenue, SW.* This open-air stage set up on a grassy knoll in sight of the Washington Monument is used for events ranging from productions of Shakespearean plays to political demonstrations. *In honor of the Bicentennial a season of American musical entertainment is being presented here*



5. Washington Monument

15th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW.



Construction of this magnificent monument, which draws some two million visitors a year, took nearly a century of planning, building, and controversy. Provision for a large equestrian statue of George Washington was made in the original city plan, but the project was soon dropped. After Washington’s death it was taken up again, and a number of false starts and changes of design were made. Finally, in 1848, work was begun on the monument that stands today. The design, by architect Robert Mills, then featured an ornate base. In 1854, however, political squabbling and a lack of money brought construction to a halt. Work was resumed in 1880, and the monument was completed in 1884 and opened to the public in 1888. The tapered shaft, faced with white marble and rising from walls 15 feet thick (4.6 m) at the base was modeled after the obelisks of ancient Egypt. The monument, one of the tallest masonry constructions in the world, stands just over 555 feet (169 m). Memorial stones from the 50 States, foreign countries, and organizations line the interior walls. The top, reached only by elevator, commands a panoramic view of the city. *Open daily from 8 a.m. to midnight, March 21-Labor Day, and from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. the rest of the year. Closed Christmas. Tickets are obtained from booths on the Ellipse.*




Robert, Washington, D.C.

June 14-September 6, 1976. The shows, which last approximately 80-90 minutes, are given daily except Monday, beginning just before sundown.  

7. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 14th and C Streets, SW. Operated by the Department of the Treasury, the Bureau of Engraving opened in 1862 in a basement room of the Department, where four women and two men sorted the \$1 and \$2 bills printed by commercial banks. Today the Bureau employs more than 3,000 persons in a two-building complex that takes up 25 acres (10 ha) of office floor space. Along with its primary responsibility for designing, engraving, and printing U.S. paper currency (more than \$12 billion worth a year) and postage stamps, the Bureau also prints some 800 items, including Treasury bonds, customs stamps, and food coupons. The steel plates (dies) from which our paper money is printed are also engraved here by

master craftsmen. Continuous self-guiding walk-through tours Monday-Friday from 8 to 11:30 a.m. and from 12:30 to 2:00 p.m. Closed holidays.  

8. U.S. Department of Agriculture, 14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW. Established in 1862 by President Lincoln "to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of the word," the Department of Agriculture has grown into a vast national agency involved in all aspects of American agricultural life, from forestry to international produce marketing. There is an agricultural publications and public information center in the main patio. A small theater offers continuous showings of current agricultural films. Open Monday-Friday from 8:15 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed holidays. 

National Park Service



Rewarding views, for photographers in particular, are found at the end of a 70-second elevator ride to the top of the Washington Monument. Looking north from this lofty vantage point, one sees the White House, with a sweep of green that is known as the Ellipse. To the east, the Mall extends all the way to the Capitol. Toward the west is the Lincoln Memorial and the Reflecting Pool, and to the south can be seen the Jefferson Memorial at the edge of the Tidal Basin.





North
West







East
South





9. Smithsonian Institution, 1000 Jefferson Drive, SW. This sprawling museum and research center complex was created by one of the strangest bequests in American history. In 1826 James Smithson, a distinguished English chemist who had never been to America, bequeathed his entire fortune of \$500,000 for "an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" to be named the Smithsonian Institution and to be located in Washington, D.C. James Smithson's legacy has since grown into an unparalleled research facility for investigating the natural sciences together with a museum collection so vast that less than 1 percent of its millions of catalogued items can be put on display at any one time in its 11 separate museums and galleries. In addition to an extensive program of research carried on worldwide, the Smithsonian administers the Arts and Industries Building, the Freer Gallery of Art, the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, the National Air and Space Museum, the National Museum of History and Technology, and the National Museum of Natural History (all situated close to the main building), the nearby National Portrait Gallery, the National Collection of Fine Arts, and the Renwick Gallery, the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum in southeast Washington, and the Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Decorative Arts and Design in New York City. The National Zoological Park is also a part of the Institution. The Smithsonian Institution Building, known as the "Castle on the Mall," was designed by James Renwick and completed in 1855. The turreted towered structure, the original museum, is now primarily the administrative headquarters for the Smithsonian complex, and houses the visitors' information center. The Great Hall features a special Bicentennial exhibition, depicting the architectural history of the National Mall from 1776 to the present day. *Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Closed Christmas.*  

10. Freer Gallery of Art, 12th Street and Jefferson Drive, SW. In 1900 Charles L. Freer, a Detroit industrialist, retired to dedicate his life to collecting Oriental art. At his death in 1919 he had amassed the finest private collection of Far and Near Eastern art outside the Orient. He bequeathed his extraordinary collection to the United States, along with funds to construct a proper museum setting for it. Today the Freer Gallery of Art is one of the most exquisite places in the Capital, accurately demonstrating the trained connoisseur's eye of the original owner. Its rooms are filled with Oriental porcelains, delicate Japanese screens, Persian

miniatures and metalwork, Egyptian gold from the treasure troves of the Pharaohs, Chinese paintings. Near Eastern painted manuscripts, and Chinese bronzes dating as far back as the 12th century B.C. Mr. Freer was also a patron of such American artists as Winslow Homer, John Singer Sargent, and Childe Hassam, and he gathered one of the world's largest collections of works by his friend James Whistler. Whistler's famous Peacock Room, originally designed as a dining room, is a spectacular highlight. *Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Group tours available by appointment, Monday-Friday. Closed Christmas.*  

11. Arts and Industries Building, 900 Jefferson Drive, SW. Originally constructed to house items acquired by the Smithsonian from the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, the Arts and Industries Building first saw service as the site of President James A. Garfield's Inaugural Ball in 1881. The structure has recently been restored as closely as feasible to its original appearance and reopened for the Bicentennial on May 10, 1976, with a special re-creation of the Philadelphia Exposition of 100 years ago. Displays include objects that were actually shown at that time and other pieces appropriate to the period. *Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. (Hours will be extended into the evening during the summer.) Closed Christmas.*  

12. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Independence Avenue at 8th Street, SW. Joseph H. Hirshhorn, a self-made millionaire, financier, and industrialist, donated his entire superb collection of more than 6,000 19th- and 20th-century paintings and sculptures to the country in 1966. Housed in a modern circular structure designed by Gordon Bunshaft, the collection is international in scope. American painting is represented by such painters as Thomas Eakins and Winslow Homer, and the later works of such men as Jackson Pollock, Mark Rothko, Willem de Kooning, and Frank Stella. European artists, including Pablo Picasso, Fernand Léger, and Alberto Giacometti are also represented. The Sculpture Garden, located to the north across Jefferson Drive, contains the museum's collection of monumental sculpture, including "Balzac" and "The Burghers of Calais" by Auguste Rodin and "The Backs" by Henri Matisse. *Open daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., April 1-Labor Day, and from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. the rest of the year. Closed Christmas. Light refreshments are served in the outdoor cafe during the spring and summer.*  



Cone-shaped Apollo 11 command module splashed down safely July 14, 1969, bringing home Neil A. Armstrong and Col. Edwin E. Aldrin, first men to walk on the moon.



Charles A. Lindbergh made the first solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean on May 20-21, 1927. It took 33½ hours in this plane, the 223-horsepower Spirit of St. Louis.



In 1903 this "Wright Flyer," with a 12-horsepower engine, bore Orville Wright nearly 200 feet (61 m) in 12 seconds. It was the first controlled flight in a heavier-than-air machine.

13. National Air and Space Museum



Independence Avenue from 4th to 7th Streets, SW.

Opening on July 4, 1976, the impressive new Air and Space Museum is the most recent addition to the Smithsonian complex. The building, designed by Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum, has vast interior spaces and lofty ceilings for the proper dramatic display of aircraft. In the Milestones of Flight Gallery visitors will be able to see the plane the Wright brothers first flew at Kitty Hawk in 1903; Charles Lindbergh's *Spirit of St. Louis*; the X-1, the first airplane to break the sound barrier; and the Apollo 11 command module. Also on display is a full-sized walk-through model of the *Skylab* orbital workshop. The new museum has a large-screen movie theater in which visitors can take a coast-to-coast tour of America from 1776 to the present, and a novel spacearium—a sophisticated planetarium—that traces through history the scientific revolutions that have altered our concept of the universe. *Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Extended summer hours. Closed Christmas. The museum is free, but there will be a nominal charge for presentations in the theater and spacearium.* ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ

Lee Galtin



Spectacular glass and marble building of the National Air and Space Museum covers almost three city blocks and contrasts with the classic beauty of the Capitol nearby.




14. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 200 Independence Avenue, SW. Established in 1953, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) is one of the largest cabinet-level agencies within the Government. A special Bicentennial exposition depicts the role HEW plays in the lives of Americans. Additionally, a small theater will show HEW films and a multimedia presentation on volunteerism in America. *HEW offices open Monday-Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Exhibits open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. For guided tours and group reservations call (202) 245-7187.*  

15. National Gallery of Art
6th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW.




Made possible by a gift from Andrew W. Mellon, financier and former Secretary of the Treasury, the National Gallery houses one of the world's outstanding collections of Western art from the 13th century to the present, including the only generally acknowledged painting in the Western Hemisphere by Leonardo da Vinci. Mr. Mellon's unprecedented gift to the United States consisted of 152 masterpieces of painting and sculpture from his own collection, as well as funds to cover the costs of constructing the opulent marble gallery that houses them. Today the National Gallery offers the most comprehensive survey of Italian painting and



Winslow Homer spent two years completing "Breezing Up," the first of his major works of the sea. A combat artist during the Civil War, Homer's realistic illustrations of day-to-day camp life won him a large following. Later he studied oil painting in Paris. Expressing his artistic viewpoint, the Massachusetts-born Homer once said, "I paint it exactly as it appears."



16. U.S. Court House, 3rd Street and Constitution Avenue, NW. Visitors' seating for civil and criminal court trials is on a first-come-first-served basis. Considerable litigation of national significance is handled in these chambers. The civil and criminal Watergate cases, for example, were heard here. *Open Monday-Friday from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed holidays.*   

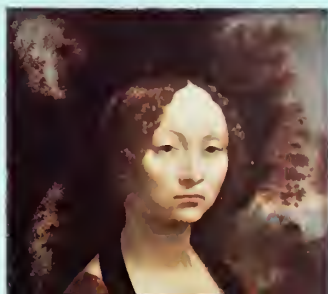
17. Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building, E Street between 9th and 10th Streets, NW. Long one of the most popular tourist attractions in Washington,

sculpture in North America. The works of Rembrandt and the French impressionists are also well represented; and the American collection has outstanding portraits by such masters as John Singleton Copley, Gilbert Stuart, and Rembrandt Peale. The Gallery offers tours, lectures, and films throughout the year, as well as weekly concerts from September through June. Consult the monthly calendar of events for specific information. The East Building, designed by I. M. Pei, is under construction. The first part to open—the connecting link between the two buildings—will have restaurant facilities ready by the summer of 1976. *Open Monday-Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Sunday from noon to 9 p.m. During the summer open nightly until 9 p.m. Closed Christmas and New Year's Day.*   

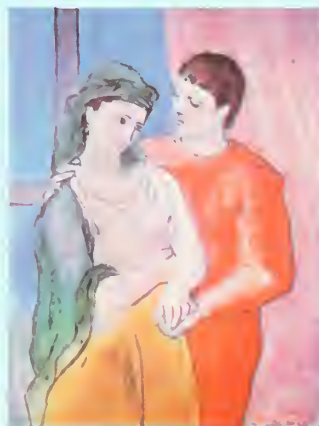
the FBI has recently opened its spacious new quarters. Visitors—some 5,000 can be accommodated daily—see dramatic presentations of some of the FBI's most famous cases and exhibits illustrating the FBI's past and current investigative activities in such matters as espionage, bank robbery, extortion, and organized crime. Also illustrated is the use of computers in identifying fingerprints and in the operation of the National Crime Information Center. The tour includes a look-in on the world-famous FBI laboratory and a firearms demonstration. *Open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed holidays.*  

18. U.S. Department of Justice, Constitution Avenue between 9th and 10th Streets, NW. This imposing structure of buff limestone and granite, completed in 1935, houses the judicial activities of the Government under the supervision of the Attorney General. *Not open to the public.*

19. National Archives and Records Service, 8th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW. As early as Thomas Jefferson's administration, the Government began to worry about a permanent depository for the Nation's most precious documents. But it was not until 1934 that a proper structure



This breathtaking sampling of masterpieces from the National Gallery shows clockwise from left: Leonardo da Vinci's "Ginevra de'Benci"; the vivaciously atmospheric "Square of St. Mark's" by Giovanni Canaletto; the glowingly colorful, delicately detailed "A Girl With a Watering Can" by Auguste Renoir; and the sensitive, understanding portrayal of "The Lovers" by Pablo Picasso.



Photo



The National Archives houses documents and records dating back to 1716. The Rotunda (above) contains the original Declaration of Independence and other historic papers.

was built. Designed on a grand scale by John Russell Pope, the Archives Building is surrounded by 72 massive Corinthian columns each of which is 52 feet (15.8 m) high, weighs 95 tons (86 MT), and is fronted by a pair of bronze entrance doors 40 feet (12 m) high. The building houses both research facilities, available to everyone interested in the Nation's heritage, and displays of some of the most vital documents in the formulation of the United States, including the original copies of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. *Guided tours are available upon request, but reservations must be made by telephone or mail at least two weeks in advance. Hours from the first Monday in October to the first Sunday in March are: Monday-Saturday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sunday from 1 to 6 p.m. The rest of the year: Monday-Saturday from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. and Sunday from 1 to 10 p.m. Exhibition hall closed Christmas and New Year's Day; research rooms closed all Federal holidays.* ☎ ☎ ☎

20. National Sculpture Garden, 9th Street and Madison Drive, SW. This pleasant outdoor recreation area is used as an ice-skating rink during the winter (skates can be rented), and as a pond for model sailboats during the summer. *Open Monday-Friday from 11:15 a.m. to 9:15 p.m. Weekends and holidays from 9:15 a.m. to 10:05 p.m.* ☎ ☎ ☎

Lee Bollin



Largest modern land animal ever recorded, this African bush elephant is 13 feet, 2 inches (4 m) high at the shoulder. It was taken in Angola in 1955.

Ridoc, Washington, D.C.



This blue whale is a full-sized fiberglass reproduction of the 92-foot-long (28-m), 135-ton (122.4-MT) original that was caught in the South Atlantic.

21. Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History 10th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW.

Only one of the Smithsonian's museums could boast of having both the world's most famous precious stone and the largest known African elephant in its collection. As impressive as they are, the 45.5-carat Hope Diamond and the 8-ton (7.3-MT) Angolan elephant that stands triumphantly in the main rotunda are just a sample of the breathtaking array of objects on display. Equally impressive are the Star of Asia sapphire (the museum has one of the world's finest collections of gems and minerals) and a 92-foot (28-m) life-sized fiberglass model of a blue whale, which took two years to construct. The Natural History Museum is a major research center for the study of plants, animals, fossil organisms, terrestrial and extraterrestrial rocks, and of man himself. Behind the scenes in this building more than 100 scientists busily pursue important research projects. Spread out over more than 20 acres (8 ha) of floor space, the museum can still display only about 1 percent of its collection of

more than 60 million items at any one time. Even so, the museum's displays are among the finest available anywhere. A particular favorite of young visitors is the Hall of Dinosaurs, with its magnificent reconstructions of the giant prehistoric creatures, and the Hall of Mammals, in which hundreds of animals are displayed in settings that reflect their natural surroundings. The Hall of Physical Anthropology, on the second floor, shows the development of man from his first emergence on earth. Also in the museum are extensive realistic exhibits relating to cultures from all over the world. Here visitors can learn about prehistoric peoples of North America, pre-Columbian civilizations of Mexico, Central and South America, as well as modern-day people of Asia, Africa, and the Pacific. *Special tours can be arranged by calling (202) 381-6264. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Extended evening hours during summer. Closed Christmas.* ⓘ ⓘ ⓘ



Sapphire blue in color, the fabulous 45.5-carat Hope diamond (above) was purchased in 1830 by an English banker, Henry Philip Hope, for \$90,000. It is believed to be the recut "French Blue," a 67-carat stone, once part of the French crown jewels.

Towering over other fossils in this hall, the skeleton of this diplodocus, which roamed the Utah area eons ago, measures 80 feet (24.4 m).



This flag inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner" when he saw it flying over Fort McHenry, Baltimore, during an attack by the British fleet in 1814.

22. National Museum of History and Technology, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW.

This is one of Washington's liveliest museums. It features, among other things, working models of machinery, an actual locomotive, complete with sound effects, and demonstrations of spinning wheels and antique musical instruments. Designed to tell the story of America and its inventive genius, the museum is a treasure house of some of the country's most important inventions, including Eli Whitney's cotton gin, Elias Howe's sewing machine, and Thomas Edison's phonograph. Special exhibits include a gallery of gowns worn by First Ladies and Presidential hostesses, George Washington's false teeth, the flag that inspired "The Star-Spangled Banner," and coins and postage stamps. In all, there are more than 17 million objects in the museum. Although primarily an exhibition of American history and technology, one of the prize attractions is a pendulum as used by the French physicist Jean Foucault to prove the theory of the earth's rotation. A Nation of Nations, a major Bicentennial exhibit, and one of the largest ever produced by the Smithsonian, demonstrates how immigrants of varied backgrounds settled in America and formed a new society, incorporating different cultures while retaining their ethnic heritages. *Open daily April 1 to September 1 from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., during the rest of the year from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Closed Christmas.* ☐ ☐ ☐



In 1918, 100 of these stamps were incorrectly printed with the airplane upside down. Their value since has jumped from 24¢ to between \$45,000 and \$55,000 apiece.

Original Trans-Lux Theater opened in 1931 and showed only newsreels and short features. Visitors to this mini-reproduction can view these period films today.



Photos: upper left Lee Bolin, remainder Smithsonian Institution



Mannequins of First Ladies (above), many dressed in Inaugural Ball gowns, are displayed in authentic reproductions of rooms in the White House. The painted wooden Indian squaw (left) was originally used as an outside advertisement for a tobacco store.



Steam locomotive was built in 1926 for the Southern Railway. Conestoga freight wagon, drawn by six horses, was used on Lancaster Road, Pennsylvania, in the 1840's. Model T Ford of 1913 cost about \$325 when new.



THE WHITE HOUSE AREA

George Washington and Pierre L'Enfant, who selected the site for the President's House in 1791, decided on a gentle rise about a mile from the Capitol. They envisioned a broad esplanade connecting the two. What they planned is now Pennsylvania Avenue, and it connects the seat of the Executive branch with the Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government on Capitol Hill. It also serves as the Nation's ceremonial thoroughfare.

Surrounding the White House today is a melange of museums, parks, townhouses, and Government buildings that makes this one of the most varied and interesting environs in the city. The photograph below was taken from the top of the Washington Monument. It reveals how the trees, fountains, and wide expanse of lawn give the home of our Presidents a peaceful, residential setting in the midst of the bustling capital of our Nation.



Milt and Joan Mann/Tom Stack Associates

LEGEND



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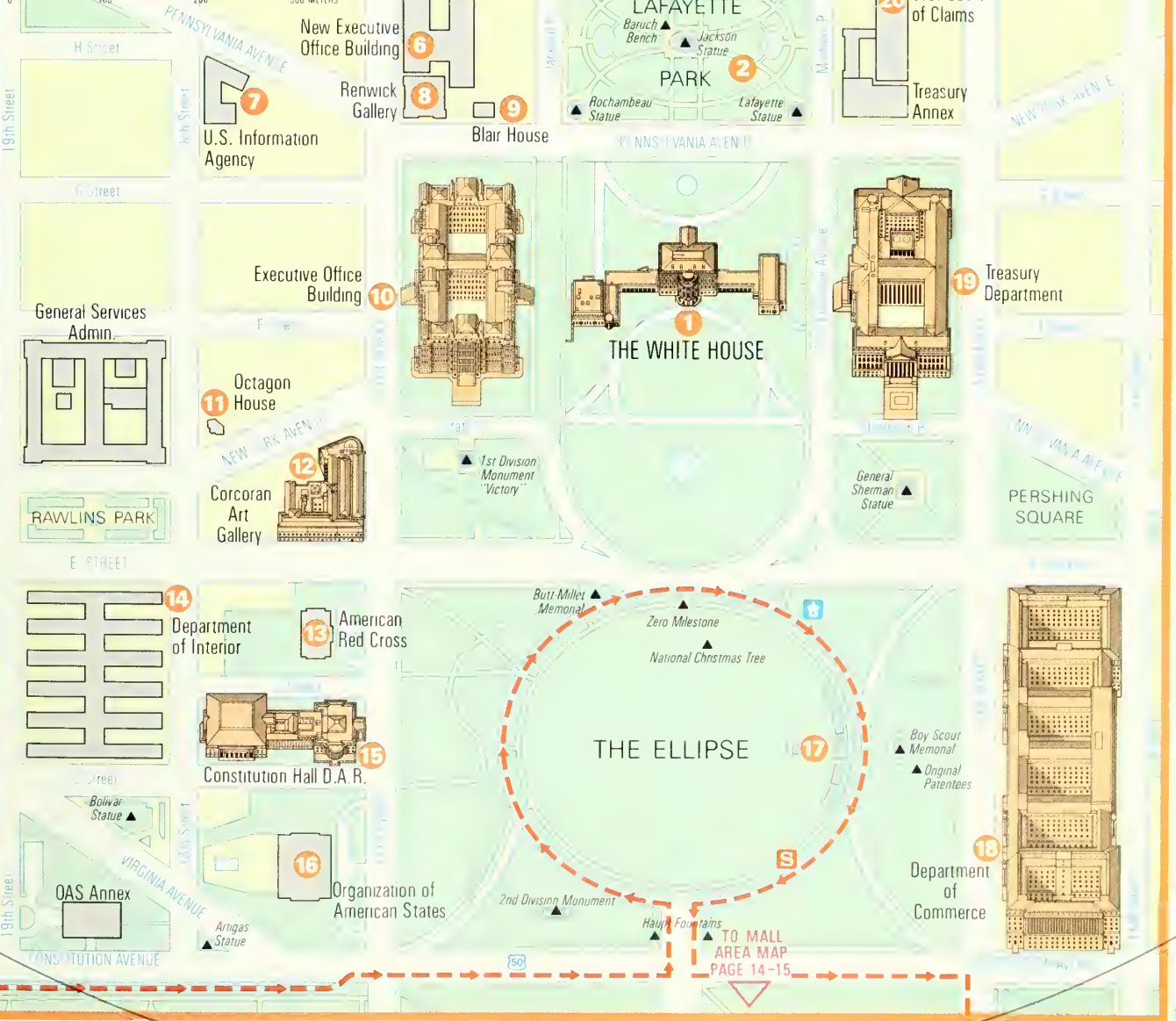
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TO MALL
AREA MAP
PAGE 14-15

LATE AFTERNOON

MID AFTERNOON

POSITION OF SUNLIGHT, FOR PHOTOGRAPHS

MID MORNING

EARLY MORNING



The south facade features a columned portico and the balcony added by President Truman during the 1948-52 renovation.

1. The White House

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.

The official residence of every American President except George Washington, the White House was first occupied in the autumn of 1800 by President John Adams, who was soon joined by his wife, Abigail. The house was still largely unfinished—in fact, so much so that the First Lady used what would be the East Room for drying clothes. Thomas Jefferson, the first President to serve his full tenure in the White House, had the East and West Wings added for such household “offices” as a smokehouse and laundry.

The original architect, James Hoban, working largely under President George Washington’s direction in the 1790’s, had designed the mansion in the style of country houses in his native Ireland. That White House was burned by the British Army during the War of 1812 and after the war Hoban was employed to rebuild the mansion within the surviving outer walls to symbolize the triumph of the American Nation. The house was further modified under various other architects, and in 1829—early in Andrew Jackson’s ad-

ministration—the North Portico was finished. The East and West Wings were extended several times in the 20th century, and President Harry S. Truman had a balcony added to the South Portico for the convenience of the private family quarters, which are upstairs. Aside from these changes, since the time of President Jackson the exterior of the White House has looked much as we see it today.

The interior is quite a different matter. Wear and tear are facts of life in the White House, and there is need for constant redecoration. Thus, each President has had some effect on the interior design. The State rooms consist of three lofty and elegant parlors flanked by the large East Room on one end and the State Dining Room on the other. These two chambers have not been changed much since 1902, when they were completely remodeled for President Theodore Roosevelt by the New York architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White. The three parlors—the Green Room, the Red Room, and the oval Blue Room—have been changed repeatedly. But, following precedents established in the John F. Kennedy redecoration of the early 1960’s, they now feature superb American antiques.



This 1796 portrait of Washington, painted by Gilbert Stuart, was saved by Dolley Madison just before the British burned the White House.

Photos: White House Historical Association



Watered-silk the color of moss covers the walls in the Green Room. Once a dining room, it is now used for formal receptions. A portrait of Benjamin Franklin, painted when he was in London in 1767 by Scottish artist David Martin, hangs in this room.





Free public tours of the White House run from 10 a.m. to noon, Tuesday through Saturday, with Saturday hours extended until 2 p.m. from March 27 through October 23, 1976. Tuesday through Friday closing times will be flexible throughout 1976, so that tours can run beyond noon whenever the President's schedule permits. The White House will be open to the public on the following Monday holidays: Memorial Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, and Veterans Day. It will be closed on Christmas and New Year's Day.

Until recently, it was often necessary to wait in line for several hours to visit the White House. Now, however, at a special booth in the visitors' waiting area on the Ellipse, you may get free tickets permitting you to tour the White House at a specific time. This ticket system will continue through October 23, 1976. *The ticket booth is open Tuesday-Friday from 8 a.m. to noon and Saturday from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.*

A graceful oval, the Blue Room contains elegant Empire furniture including these B  llang   gilt chairs. Mirror above the marble mantel reflects John Tyler's portrait.





2. Lafayette Park, 1600 H Street, NW. This delightful small park across the street from the White House provides strollers with an excellent vista of the First Family's home. Lafayette Park is the site of statues commemorating the great foreign heroes of the American Revolution: the Marquis de Lafayette, known as "the soldier's friend" for his gallantry in the Battle of Brandywine and his fortitude during the dark days of Valley Forge; Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the Polish engineer and artilleryman whose fortifications helped win the battle of Saratoga; the Comte de Rochambeau, whose forces helped seal the British fate at Yorktown; and the Baron von Steuben, General Washington's drill master, who helped forge the raw recruits of the Revolution into an effective army. In addition, there is a statue of Andrew Jackson, hero of the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812 and seventh President of the United States. Tables for chess and checkers are also found in this appealing park.  

3. Church of Presidents Lafayette Square, NW. Officially known as St. John's, this is a small but brilliant tribute to the artistry of Benjamin Henry Latrobe, the first professional architect engaged in the construction of public buildings in Washington. Built in 1816 along classically simple lines, St. John's is a regular church within the Episcopal Diocese of Washington, and many of its parishioners have been famous in American history. Every President since James Madison has at one time or another occupied Pew 54. Adm. George Dewey, upon leaving for Manila during the Spanish-American War, said his greatest hope was for a quick victory so that he could return and pass the collection plate at St. John's. Among the most touching features is a stained-glass window that was given to the church by President Chester Arthur in memory of his wife, a member of the St. John choir, who had died before he took office. The President requested that the window be installed on the south side so that he could look out of the window of his White House study and see the light from the church streaming through it. *Open daily from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Special tours are conducted every Sunday after the 11 a.m. service. Parish house open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on Sunday during services, which are held at 8 a.m., 9 a.m., and 11 a.m. Closed Saturday.*

4. Decatur House, 748 Jackson Place, NW. This impressive townhouse designed by Benjamin Henry Latrobe was long a center of social and political life. The house, completed in

1819, was built for Commodore Stephen Decatur with prize money awarded him for the defeat of the Barbary pirates. Decatur died here in 1820 after being fatally wounded in a duel. Later the house was rented by various diplomats and statesmen. After the Civil War the house was purchased by Gen. and Mrs. Edward T. Beale. The Beale family, prominent in social and diplomatic circles, kept the house for 85 years. Marie Beale, a preservationist, restored the house in the 1940's and donated it to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1956. The Trust uses the house as a preservation center for the community.

Notable features of the interior of the house are the handsome woodwork and the spiral staircase. Furnishings typical of the Decatur period are featured on the first floor, those of the Beale period are on the second floor. *Decatur House will be open to the public free of charge throughout 1976. Afterwards a fee may be charged and opening hours may be changed. Open Monday-Friday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays from noon to 4 p.m. Closed Christmas.* 

5. Truxtun Decatur Naval Museum, 1610 H Street, NW. Commodore Thomas Truxtun was a forebear of the Beale family, the last private occupants of Decatur House. The museum, located in the old carriage house of Stephen Decatur's home, displays ship and naval aircraft models, uniforms, and historical objects of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. Particularly noteworthy is a collection of everyday tools and artifacts brought back from Japan by Commodore Perry in 1854. *Open daily from 10:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed holidays.* 

6. New Executive Office Building, 726 Jackson Place, NW. Part of the new Federal office complex bordering on Lafayette Square, this handsome building, festooned with iron grillwork, houses the Office of Management and Budget and some of the departments serving the Office of the President. The use of red mortar with the red brick creates a subdued facade that relates attractively to the row of elegant buildings on this street. *Not open to the public.*

7. United States Information Agency Exhibit and Voice of America Broadcast Facilities, 330 Independence Avenue, SW. The first Voice of America (VOA) broadcast went on the air only 79 days after the attack on Pearl Harbor. At the time, the entire operation consisted of a dozen short-



Solid elegance of the Victorian era is epitomized by the Renwick Gallery's Grand Salon. This impressive room measures 96 by 45 feet (29.3 by 13.7 m). The Louis XV sofas (right) were made in France in 1840, and the carpet was woven to order in an egg-and-dart motif—a pattern that was highly popular in the 19th century.

wave transmitters operated by five commercial companies. Today the vast VOA network operates more than 100 transmitters here and abroad, broadcasting 776 hours a week in 35 languages, telling the American story throughout the world. The VOA estimates that its regular weekly listening audience exceeds 50 million. But when Apollo 11 astronaut Neil Armstrong spoke the first words from the surface of the Moon, his message was heard by more than 750 million people through the facilities of VOA and relays by other radio stations. Visitors to the second floor can watch and listen to live broadcasts to other countries and learn about the Information Agency's other activities abroad. *Forty-five-minute tours are available every hour on the hour, except noon, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday-Friday. Closed holidays. Groups of 10 or more should make reservations in advance. Cafeteria open to public: breakfast, 7:30 to 9 a.m.; morning coffee, 9:45 to 10:30 a.m.; lunch, 11 a.m. to 1:45 p.m.; afternoon coffee, 2 to 3 p.m.* ☎ ♿

8. Renwick Gallery, Pennsylvania Avenue at 17th Street, NW. The Renwick Gallery was opened in 1972, principally as a showcase for American creativity in design, the crafts, and the decorative arts. Its eight exhibition halls, including two areas set aside for the display of arts and crafts from other countries, offer exhibits that are changed periodically. *Signs of Life: Symbols in the American City*, which opened in February 1976, is the Renwick's first Bicentennial exhibit. *Americas: The Decorative Arts in Latin America in the Era of the Revolution* opens in the fall. American painted furniture and the relationship between poetry and the handcrafted object are the subject of other exhibits opening late in 1976. A second-floor gallery, reached by

climbing the building's impressive main staircase, is decorated like a formal parlor of the 1880's, complete with potted palms and overstuffed furniture. The building was designed by James Renwick and constructed during the Civil War period. It is one of the earliest examples of French Second Empire architecture in the United States. Originally it housed the Corcoran Gallery of Art. It was later used as the U.S. Court of Claims. *Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Closed Christmas.* ☎ ♿

9. Blair House, 1651-1653 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. The President's Guest House comprises three homes combined into a single facility for the use of visiting heads of state and their parties. The oldest of the three, built in 1824, was purchased by Francis Blair during the Jackson administration, and for the next 50 years was a political as well as a social center in Washington. It was in the small room to the right of the front door that Col. Robert E. Lee was offered the command of the Union Army just before the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. The house became Government property in 1942, and was the official home of President Harry S. Truman and his family from November 1948 to March 1952, while the White House was undergoing extensive renovation. *Not open to the public.*

10. Executive Office Building, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. This baroque structure—originally designed to house the offices of the Departments of State, War, and the Navy—is one of the city's great architectural conversation pieces. Construction began in 1871 under the supervision of Alfred Mullett, the noted architect of public buildings. The project became the center of a storm of artistic controversy

almost from the start. Some saw it as a sign that the government was indulging itself in "frivolous ornamentation," while others hailed it as "Mr. Mullett's masterpiece." The unhappy architect was denied his fee for the design and later committed suicide. Since then there have been periodic campaigns to have it torn down, but over the years Washingtonians have grown rather fond of its ornate facade, and it now seems safe from the wrecker's ball. A mansard roof of warm, rosy slate contrasts with the gray stone of the building. It is reported that the fanciful design includes 900 Doric columns, many of which support the massive, inexplicable porches and porticos that ornament this remarkable building. The structure, which was the headquarters of Generals Sherman and Sheridan, as well as every Secretary of State from Hamilton Fish to Gen. George C. Marshall, is now the Executive Office Building for members of the White House staff. *Not open to the public.*

11. Octagon House, 1799 New York Avenue, NW. This stately building of warm red brick is one of the finest examples of Federal architecture in America. Designed as a townhouse for Col. John Tayloe, a wealthy Virginian, it was finished in 1801 and soon became one of the showplaces in the new capital city. George Washington, who came by from time to time to watch the construction of his old friend's house, did not live to see its completion, but such notables as James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and John Calhoun did enjoy the hospitality of this gracious home. When the British burned the White House during the War of 1812, President Madison and his wife, Dolley, lived here until their official residence was rebuilt. It was in the second-floor study of the Octagon that Madison approved the Treaty of Ghent, which ended the war, on Christmas Eve 1814. Today, under the direction of the American Institute of Architects Foundation, the house is maintained as a museum and offers a particularly accurate picture of a high-style townhouse of the early 1800's. The house features the elegant simplicity of the Adam style and a fine collection of classic American antique furniture. The styles of Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton are effectively shown off in the light, spacious rooms. Temporary exhibitions related to architecture, historic preservation, and the decorative arts are usually displayed for periods of about six weeks. But in 1976 two major shows will be mounted at the Octagon. The first will feature the original drawings en-



Wm. Edmund Barrett

This revolving table in the round Treaty Room of the Octagon House is believed to be the one at which President Madison approved the Treaty of Ghent in February 1815.

tered in the competition for the design of the U.S. Capitol in 1792. The second will be devoted to the winner of that competition, Dr. William Thornton, who went on to design the Octagon itself. *Open Tuesday-Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Sunday from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.* ☐

12. Corcoran Gallery of Art, 17th Street and New York Avenue, NW. The Corcoran houses one of the Nation's first and foremost collections of American art. On display are works by the first great U.S. portrait painters, such as John S. Copley, Gilbert Stuart, and the Peales. Thomas Cole and the artists of the Hudson River school are particularly well represented, as are artists of the second half of the 19th century, including Thomas Eakins and Mary Cassatt and Western artists Albert Bierstadt and Frederic Remington. Works by 20th-century artists are also on view at the museum. As one critic said of the American collection, "If you are an American, you have to go there to begin to understand yourself." The Corcoran also houses a small but excellent collection of European masters, including Rembrandt, Rubens, Renoir, and Degas. The Gallery maintains an extensive program of tours and lectures as well as music and dance recitals. Visitors should consult the monthly Corcoran calendar for information on temporary exhibitions

and special events. *Open Tuesday-Sunday from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed holidays. Admission \$1.50, Thursday-Sunday. Free, Tuesday and Wednesday, with a suggested contribution of \$1.* ☐ ☐ ☐

13. The American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, NW. Three administrative buildings surrounding a garden constitute Red Cross Square. The memorial to the south of the flagstone walk commemorates all members of the Red Cross who gave their lives in service. The statue at the north end of the garden was erected in honor of Jane A. Delano, founder of the Red Cross nursing programs, and the 296 Red Cross nurses who died in service during World War I. The 17th-Street building contains paintings, sculpture, historical Red Cross exhibits, and three beautiful stained-glass windows designed by Louis Tiffany. Today the Red Cross tradition of service is continued. The building is headquarters for volunteer activities and blood donor programs. *Open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed to the public Saturday, Sunday, and holidays.* ☐ ☐ ☐

14. U.S. Department of the Interior, 18th and C Streets, NW. The first-floor galleries of the Interior Building provide unique illustrations of U.S. history. Lifelike dioramas depict subjects ranging from the meeting of George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette in 1780 to an Indian trading post at Fort Union in 1835. The Bureau of Indian Af-

fairs has on display a collection of Indian artifacts, including war bonnets and fine examples of Indian pottery and jewelry. The museum also houses a collection of rare early American inventions and scientific devices. Worthwhile souvenirs are for sale in the Indian crafts shop located in Room 1023 on the first floor of the building. *Open Monday-Friday from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed holidays.* ☐ ☐ ☐

15. Daughters of the American Revolution National Society Headquarters, 1776 D Street, NW. Three separate buildings in the classic style are the headquarters for the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR).



CONSTITUTION HALL—This stately auditorium, built in 1929 by John Russell Pope, is noted for its fine acoustics. Frequent concerts, recitals, and lectures are held here. *Open only during scheduled events, but tours may be arranged through the DAR Museum.* ☐ ☐ ☐



DAR MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL—This building houses the third largest genealogical library in America. The famous Rembrandt Peale "porthole" painting of George Washington is also here. *Open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.* ☐



DAR MUSEUM—In addition to historic memorabilia, such as an original chest from the Boston Tea Party and a 13-star flag carried into battle during the Revolution, the museum houses a particularly fine collection of furnishings and artifacts of everyday life in colonial America up to






Among the Treasures of the Coreoran Gallery are "Off the Range" (above), a bronze by Frederic Remington reflecting his cowboy days; and "The Return" (left) by Thomas Cole, a founder of the Hudson River school of American landscape painting.

1830. Twenty-eight period rooms—ranging from a formal sitting room to an attic filled with children’s toys—reflect colonial American lifestyles. *Open Monday-Friday from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Closed holidays. Possible trial period for six weeks beginning May 1, 1976: Saturday from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. and Sunday from noon to 4 p.m. Also, possibility of tours every half hour.*  

16. Organization of American States (Pan American Union), 17th Street at Constitution Avenue, NW. This distinctive white marble building set off by exotic gardens gives a Latin flavor to the neighborhood. Built in 1910, the elegant structure serves as the headquarters for the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States. Inside the huge lobby is a colorful patio featuring the distinctive plants of Latin America. Beyond the patio is an art gallery, containing works of major artists from all of the American nations. On the second floor is the Hall of Heroes and Flags, with flags of all the 25 member States and marble busts of outstanding Latin American heroes. The building also includes the historic old Council Room and the very modern Council Chamber, where the permanent Council meets. The large Hall of the Americas is used for international meetings and for recitals by outstanding artists in the musical field. The formal Aztec Gardens behind the main building are guarded by a statue of Xochipilli, the Aztec god of flowers. *Open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. Admission to both the lower and upper floor is free. Guided tours are also given without charge. Group tours may be arranged by calling (202) 381-8666 or by writing to the Visitors Tourist Service, Department of Information.*  

17. The Ellipse, 1600 Constitution Avenue, NW. This is the name commonly applied to President’s Park South. This 36-acre (14.6-ha) expanse is used for everything from the annual Christmas Pageant of Peace to ball games and large public gatherings and demonstrations. There are stone memorials to Gen. William Sherman, to the men of the First and Second Divisions in both World Wars, and to the Boy Scouts. The park is also adorned by two memorial fountains and a pair of gatehouses designed by Charles Bulfinch. The zero milestone, at the north end of the Ellipse, is the point from which all distances from Washington are measured. The national Christmas tree is traditionally displayed here.  

18. The Department of Commerce Building (The National Aquarium), 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW. This 8-acre (3.2-ha) office building was completed in 1932. The famous “Census Clock” in the lobby shows the population of the United States at every moment. An aquarium maintained by the Fish and Wildlife Service is located below the main lobby. Children in particular enjoy the more than 2,000 specimens of both native and exotic fish and other marine life housed in 48 display tanks. *Open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Christmas.*  


19. U.S. Treasury Department, 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. This imposing building, constructed between 1836 and 1869, is considered to be one of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture in America. The east colonnade of the building is the second longest in the world, the longest in the Western Hemisphere. A statue of Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, stands on the south plaza, and one of Andrew Gallatin, the fourth Secretary, on the north. A small “living museum” on the second floor contains a series of rotating exhibits on the various aspects of the history and functions of the Treasury Department. In the Mint public area, commemorative medals and other numismatic items are for sale. *Museum open Tuesday-Friday from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Mint sales area open Tuesday-Friday from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed holidays.* 




20. U.S. Court of Claims and U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, 717 Madison Place, NW. Both courts are housed in a handsome new red brick building designed by John Carl Warnecke and completed in 1967. The office tower is set back and the street-front facade maintains the scale of the townhouses on Lafayette Park. Between the facade and the office building itself is a courtyard with a fountain and plantings of ivy. Both courts are dedicated to an important concept espoused by President Lincoln in 1855 and inscribed on a wall of the lobby: “It is as much the duty of government to render prompt justice against itself in favor of citizens, as it is to administer the same between private individuals.” The U.S. Court of Claims handles suits against the Federal Government. The U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals hears appeals related to patents and trademarks. *Court of Claims open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Court of Customs open Monday-Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Closed holidays.*



OTHER ATTRACTIONS


In the District of Columbia, nearby Virginia and Maryland (Page numbers in parentheses refer to maps.)



WASHINGTON, D.C.

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, 2405 Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue, SE. Few museums are as innovative as this community-sponsored exhibition hall, which is concerned with America as seen by its minority citizens. The museum's three buildings usually offer a total of four different exhibits a year, dealing primarily with African and Afro-American history and culture, the urban environment, and local Anacostia history. While performing the traditional museum function of preserving the past, the Anacostia complex, administered by the Smithsonian Institution, offers a new look at the history of America and concerns itself directly with the vital interests and needs of the modern urban community. *Open Monday-Friday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday and Sunday from 1 to 6 p.m. Closed Christmas.* 

Armed Forces Medical Museum, 6825 14th Street, NW (on the grounds of Walter Reed Army Medical Center). The museum contains 125,000 items, and collections related to the development of U.S. military medical services dating back to the Revolution. Unfortunately, it is temporarily closed to the public, pending the completion of a new armed forces medical school facility, expected to open in Bethesda, Maryland, in 1977.   

B'nai B'rith Museum, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue, NW. Writing in 1790 to the members of the Hebrew congregation of Newport, Rhode Island, George Washington outlined one of the basic principles of the American Nation: "This government," he said, "gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance." That famous letter is on display here as part of a special Bicentennial exhibit tracing the first settlement by Jews in America in 1654 to their role in the Revolution and in the subsequent development of the United States. In addition to the special exhibit, the museum's permanent displays include one of the largest collections of Jewish ceremonial objects and folklore material in America. A little theater shows short movies and filmstrips. *Open Sunday-Friday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed legal and Jewish holidays.*  

The Capitol Hill Presbyterian Church, 201 4th Street, SE. This small but well-known church has been a part of the Capitol Hill area for more than 100 years. During the week varied programs are held. Of primary note are the programs of the Capitol Hill Arts Workshop in music, dance, drama, and art. *Sunday services at 9:30 a.m. and 11 a.m.* 

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, West from the Francis Scott Key Bridge at 34th and M Streets, NW. (F-1, p. 62) The historic Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal, which runs parallel to the banks of the Potomac River, was originally intended, in 1828, to be the beginning of a projected waterway to the lands in the West. The canal route now offers 185 miles (297.7 km) of biking and hiking trails, and is part of one of the most beautifully preserved sites in the Washington area. The tow path can provide a quiet afternoon in the country or a week-long walking trip from Georgetown to the Civil War battlefield site at Antietam and further on west to Cumberland, Maryland. There are overnight campsites along the length of the park. The C&O has become a favorite spot for members of official Washington for jogging, nature walks, and picnicking. For those who enjoy the ways of the past, mule-drawn barge trips are provided on the canal. *Open daily from dawn to dark. Bike rentals are available on weekends, spring through fall, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.*  

Christ Church, Washington Parish, 620 G Street, SE. The first Episcopal parish in Washington was incorporated on Christmas Eve 1794 with services held in an old tobacco barn on New Jersey Avenue. The present impressive Gothic structure, believed by many authorities to be the oldest church in Washington, was designed and built by the noted American architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe in 1807. Described by its first bishop, Thomas Claggett, as "small but sufficiently elegant," Christ Church immediately became an important part of the life of the city. Presidents James Madison and James Monroe worshiped there, and Thomas Jefferson is thought to have been a member of the original congregation. The great American bandmaster and composer John Philip Sousa was born on the block where the

Church is. He was baptized and married here and is buried in the graveyard, which is known as the Congressional Cemetery. *Open Monday-Friday from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Sunday services at 8:30 and 11 a.m.*

Explorers Hall, 17th and M Streets, NW. One of the more fascinating exhibits in Washington is this working museum in the offices of the National Geographic Society. The exciting history of our planet and man's attempt to explore his world are told in photographs, motion pictures, and dioramas. One of the most impressive exhibits is the world's largest free-moving globe (34 feet, or 10.4 m, in circumference), which appears to float above a fountain-splashed pool. An operator at a control console can cause the globe to lift from its spindle and revolve in any direction, showing all parts of the earth's surface. Other exhibits re-create the voyages of Robert Peary to the North Pole and Jacques-Yves Cousteau to the depths of the oceans. *Open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday and holidays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Sunday from noon to 5 p.m. Closed Christmas.* 📞 📺

Ford's Theatre, 511 10th Street, NW. There are few places in Washington where visitors feel as close to history as they do at the recently restored Ford's Theatre. The Presidential box, draped with flags and a portrait of George Washington, is furnished as it was on the night of April 14, 1865, when President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated there. The President's rocking chair is in place, partially obscured by the lace curtains and damask draperies that frame the box.

Ford's Theatre was restored and reopened in February 1968, almost 103 years after President Lincoln was shot there while watching Our American Cousin, a popular comedy of the day. The President, with his guests, was seated in the box on the far right, shown here as it was on that tragic night. Most of the furnishings and decorations are reproductions, but the framed engraving of George Washington, between the draped flags, is original. The stage is set for the third act—which Lincoln did not see.

A museum on the lower level contains exhibits devoted to Lincoln's early life and political career. There are also reminders of the assassination. But Ford's Theatre is much more than a museum. As a theatrical showplace it is a fitting tribute to the President who said: "Some think I do wrong to go to the opera and the theater; but it rests me. I love to be alone, and yet to be with the people. A hearty laugh relieves me; and I seem better able after it to bear my cross." Performances of musicals and comedies, and presentations of Americana are given Tuesday through Sunday in the intimate 740-seat theater. The National Park Service maintains the museum, while the Ford's Theatre Society, a nonprofit organization, is responsible for the programs. *Museum open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Christmas. Evening performances Tuesday-Friday at 7:30 p.m. and Saturday at 6 and 9:30 p.m.; matinee performances Thursday at 1 p.m. and Sunday at 3 p.m.* 📞 📺

Franciscan Monastery, 14th and Quincy Streets, NE. This "Holy Land of America" is maintained by the Order of Friars Minor, the Roman Catholic guardians of the Christian Shrines of the Holy Land. The monastery and its grounds contain replicas of many Holy Land sites, including the Holy Sepulcher and the Grotto of Bethlehem. There are also reproductions of the catacombs in Rome, as well as ancient paintings and inscriptions by the early Christians. A small museum of arts and crafts relating to the Holy Land and the Bible contains icons, artifacts from the Crusades, and the finest collection of carved pearl pieces outside of Jerusalem. The monastery building itself is in the Byzantine



Photo: Washington, D.C.



Cedar Hill, where the outstanding Negro leader Frederick Douglass lived in his later years, has been maintained and administered by the National Park Service since 1962.

style. The beautifully landscaped grounds include extensive rose gardens. *Open daily 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Good Friday, Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's.* ♿ 📞

Frederick Douglass Memorial Home, 1411 W Street, SE. Born a slave in 1817, Frederick Douglass escaped bondage in 1838 and went on to become one of the most eloquent leaders of the abolitionist movement. After the struggle for emancipation was finally won, Douglass held high positions in the Government, and eventually settled in this handsome house with a commanding view of the old Federal City. The house is maintained as a museum in his memory and contains many interesting artifacts of Douglass' life, including a variety of his personal effects and his comprehensive library. *Open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. On weekends from April through September closing hour is advanced to 5 p.m. Closed Christmas.*

Georgetown (F-2, p. 62)



When George Washington and Pierre L'Enfant met to discuss plans for the creation of a new capital city, they met in Georgetown, then a busy tobacco port on the Potomac River. With the advent of steam, ships sought the deeper harbors of Baltimore, and Georgetown's importance as a port lessened. This historic community with its fine Federal and Victorian homes was incorporated into the District of Columbia in 1871. Today Georgetown boasts one of the largest single concentrations of restored houses anywhere in America. Wisconsin Avenue from M to about R Street is the commercial heart of the area, with scores of restaurants, art galleries, and boutiques. The tree-lined streets surrounding this main thoroughfare are ideal for leisurely walking tours. Some of the most interesting shops and houses are on


M Street between 30th and 31st Streets, on N Street between 28th and 31st Streets, and west of Wisconsin Avenue between Potomac and 34th Streets. In addition to several old churches and such estates as Dumbarton Oaks, Georgetown has houses dating from the pre-Revolutionary and Federal periods and from all periods of the 19th century, beautifully illustrating the wide range of architecture popular in Washington through the years. Before starting out, visitors should consult one of the special guidebooks to the area, which are available at the National Visitor Center.




Dumbarton House, 2715 Q Street, NW. A handsome combination of Federal and Georgian architecture, this fine old home is now the headquarters of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Built at the end of the 18th century, Dumbarton House is similar in style to Woodlawn Plantation, the Mount Vernon, Virginia, home of George Washington's step granddaughter, Nelly Custis. Almost all of the furnishings are from the Federal period in the Hepplewhite and Sheraton styles. *Open Monday-Saturday September-June from 9 a.m. to noon. Closed July, August, and holidays.* ♿ 📞

Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd Street, NW. This magnificent Georgian mansion has been the scene of much political and cultural history. The conference that led to the formation of the Charter of the United Nations was held in the Music Room, where Igor Stravinsky, a frequent guest, played many of his compositions for the first time. The owners, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, donated the house and its spacious gardens to Harvard University in 1940 to be maintained as a research and publication center. Today it houses unparalleled collections of Byzantine and Pre-Columbian art, as well as major paintings by American and European artists, including El Greco's "Visitation." Situated on 16 terraced acres (6 ha) abounding with magnolia, forsythia, flowering cherry trees, and chrysanthemums, Dumbarton Oaks is considered by many to be the most striking home in the District. *Open Tuesday-Sunday September-June from 2 to 5 p.m. Closed July, August, and holidays. Gardens closed during inclement weather.* ♿ 📞

Dumbarton United Methodist Church, 3133 Dumbarton Street, NW. The congregation, established in 1772, is one of the oldest in the Nation. The present church, built in 1849, is the oldest Methodist church in Washington. It was used as



a hospital during the Civil War, and President Abraham Lincoln is said to have come here to visit the wounded. Lincoln later attended a church service, and the pew he used is marked. In the late 1800's the church was completely remodeled, and its turn-of-the-century character is maintained today. *Open weekdays 9 a.m. to noon and Sundays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Sunday service held at 11 a.m.*  

Georgetown Presbyterian Church, 3115 P Street, NW. Founded in 1780, Georgetown Presbyterian is one of the oldest churches in the area. Its first full-time pastor, Stephen Balch, had served with the Maryland Volunteers during the Revolution before taking up his ministry. It was said of Reverend Balch that "he planted the gospel in this town." The present handsome Federal-style building is a faithful re-creation of the church's earlier structure on M Street. Among the colonial treasures on display are an oil painting of the Scottish reformer John Knox and a harmonium given by Thomas Jefferson. *Open daily from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Closed holidays.* 

Georgetown University, 37th and O Streets, NW. (F-1, p. 62) Founded in 1789, the same year President George Washington was inaugurated, Georgetown is the nation's oldest Roman Catholic college. In the first prospectus of the college, Bishop John Carroll, the school's founder, wrote: "Agreeably to the liberal principle of our Constitution the school will be . . . open to Students of every Religious Profession." In 1805 the school was placed under the direction of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits). Today it is a major coeducational private university with more than 10,000 students attending 10 separate schools, including schools of law, medicine, dentistry, language, and foreign service. The university's colors, blue and gray, reflect a chapter of U.S. history. They were adopted after the Civil War to symbolize the reunion of North and South into a single great nation. The Gunlocke Special Collections Exhibit Room on the fifth floor of the Lauinger Library features exhibits documenting the history of the university. *Open daily. Tours of the campus Monday-Friday at 10:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., Saturday at 10:30 a.m.*   

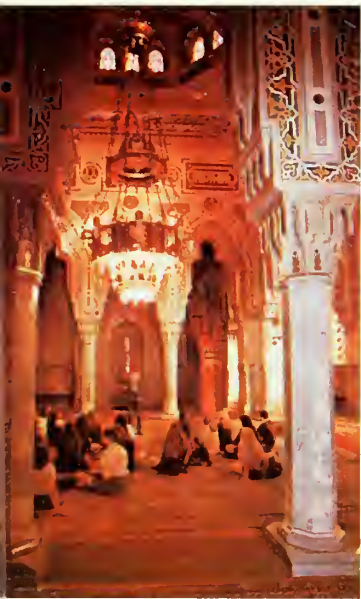
JOHN CARROLL STATUE, Georgetown University Campus. This imposing bronze statue honors the university's founder. The first Roman Catholic bishop in America, John Carroll was a noted Revolutionary patriot and a close friend of both George Washington and Thomas Jefferson.

HEALY BUILDING, Georgetown University Campus. This massive structure constructed in 1879 in the Flemish Renaissance style is the principal building on the Georgetown University campus. It is named after an extraordinary man, Rev. Patrick Healy, S.J. Born the son of an Irish planter and a former slave, he was the first black man in America to receive a Ph.D. He was named president of Georgetown University in 1873, and it was under his administration that the university became the outstanding educational institution it remains today. Father Healy's family was a major force in the development of the Catholic Church in America. One brother was the bishop of Portland, Maine, and his sister founded the Sisters of the Holy Family, an order of nuns dedicated to teaching black children. The first floor of the Healy Building houses some of the university's art treasures, including Van Dyck's "Portrait of a Jesuit" and "The Calling of St. Matthew" by Luca Giordano. Also included is a portrait of Archbishop John Carroll by Gilbert Stuart. *Information Center open Monday-Friday from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., Saturday and Sunday from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tours Monday-Friday at 10:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., Saturday at 10:30 a.m.*

OLD NORTH BUILDING, Georgetown University Campus. Built in 1793 in the Georgian style, this is the oldest building on the Georgetown University campus. Both George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette came here to address the university students. The building is now an administrative office and includes dormitories and a small chapel. *Open daily.*  

Grace Episcopal Church, 1041 Wisconsin Avenue, NW. This church was established in 1857 as a seamen's chapel for the boatmen who worked along the Potomac and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. It is set back in a large, shady yard, which affords visitors a pleasant spot for picnicking or quiet meditation. The small, sturdy neo-Gothic building—built of native sandstone and highlighted by bright red doors—was completed in 1866 to replace the church of wood construction that was originally on this site. *Open daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. Closed holidays.*

Holy Trinity Catholic Church, 36th and N Streets, NW. Holy Trinity is the oldest Roman Catholic parish in the District of Columbia. A plaque on the front of the church is in memory of President John Kennedy, who was a parishioner here. *Open daily from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.*



Left Photo: right Fred J. Maroon

The elegance of the John F. Kennedy Center, Washington's leading showcase for the performing arts, is evidenced here in the Opera House. The Islamic Center (left) is a mosque of sumptuous Middle Eastern design set among the traditional mansions of Embassy Row.

Old Stone House, 3051 M Street, NW. This is the oldest surviving building in the District. Finished in 1764, it is typical of the sturdy homes built by the hard-working early settlers of the area. The ground floor was used as a place of business, and the upper floor as living quarters. Today the Old Stone House has been restored and furnished in the manner of a middle-class home in the late 18th century. There are demonstrations of household crafts and, by reservation only, a special colonial program on Saturdays and Sundays for children aged 7-10. For reservations phone (202) 426-6851. *Open daily from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.*

St. John's Church, 3240 O Street, NW. The story of one of the oldest Episcopal churches in the area is typical of much of the history of Georgetown. Built in 1809 from a design by William Thornton, the first architect of the Capitol, St. John's was a prosperous church for several years. But as Georgetown began to lose the tobacco trade, St. John's fell into disrepair, was temporarily abandoned, and was then rented out as an artist's studio for \$25 a month. As Georgetown began to grow again, the parishioners returned and restored this fine old structure to its present glory. *Open daily from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.* ☞ ☞

The Islamic Center, 2551 Massachusetts Avenue, NW. A delicate minaret reaching 150 feet (45.7 m) into the sky is the focal point of this breathtaking mosque, which serves as the center for Muslim worship and learning in America. In

accordance with tradition, you must remove your shoes before entering the building. The interior is a treasure of Islamic architecture and artwork, including a beautiful ivory and ebony inlaid pulpit and Persian rugs. The mosque itself is set on an angle to the street so that it faces Mecca, the direction toward which all Muslims pray. The Center also maintains an extensive library including reference works on Islamic culture. *Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. There is no admission fee, but voluntary contributions for maintenance are appreciated.* ☞ ☞

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, 2700 F Street, NW. (E-3, p.60) This huge complex, designed in 1961 by Edward Durrell Stone, is alive with music and drama almost daily. The center has three major facilities under one roof—an opera house, a concert hall, and a theater—as well as a smaller film theater. Together the theaters offer a broad spectrum of the performing arts. There are a number of restaurants in the building, and the various facilities are connected by spacious, elegantly decorated hallways and lobbies. The center is furnished with gifts from 30 foreign governments, ranging from stage curtains and tapestries to sculptures and crystal chandeliers. The terrace of the imposing white marble building overlooks the Potomac River. Visitors should consult the center's calendar of events for specific offerings. Performances include both native American productions of music, dance, and drama, and visits from well-known musical and theatrical companies from all

cultures and countries of the world. *The building is open every day from 10 a.m. to midnight. Tours every day from 10:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m.* ☰ ☱ ☲

Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens, *Anacostia Avenue and Douglas Street, NW*. In 1882 a Government clerk named W. B. Shaw planted some water lilies at his home on the Anacostia River. Eventually, Mr. Shaw's cultivation of water plants resulted in this spectacular aquatic garden, which covers 11 acres (4.5 ha) of ponds. The garden today has specimens from all over the world, including *Victoria regia* from the Amazon with its huge leaves—4 to 6 feet across (1.2 to 1.8 m)—and the Egyptian lotus, Cleopatra's favorite plant. A park naturalist conducts nature walks in the gardens on summer weekends during July and August. The display is particularly striking in mid-June, when some 70 varieties of day-blooming lilies are at their peak, and in July and August when the day- and night-blooming varieties open their flowers. *Open daily from 7:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Picnic tables are available. Closed Christmas.* ☰

Lightship Chesapeake, *Washington Channel side of East Potomac Park, SW*. A gallant veteran of almost 40 years' service as a mobile lighthouse in Chesapeake Bay, the ship is now a floating maritime museum. The display is especially designed as an environmental exhibit depicting the complex system of fresh and estuarine life in the Potomac watershed area. *Open Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from 1 to 4 p.m. Closed holidays.*

National Park Service



Dedicated by the National Council of Negro Women, this striking statue in Lincoln Park depicts Mary McLeod Bethune handing down her legacy of hope, love, and faith.

Lincoln Park, *East Capitol Street between 11th and 13th Streets, NE*. (D-9, p.61). The principal attraction in this small park is a pair of magnificent statues. "The Emancipation Group," executed by Thomas Ball and paid for by freed slaves, depicts Abraham Lincoln holding the Emancipation Proclamation in one hand as he extends the other hand to a liberated slave. Nearby is a heroic, 17-foot (5.2-m) bronze statue, by Robert Berks, of the great black educator Mary McLeod Bethune. *Always open.*

Martin Luther King Memorial Library, *901 G Street, NW*. This is the main building for the public library system of the District of Columbia. The architect was Mies van der Rohe, a major force in modern design. Opened as a general reference facility in 1972, the library is the scene of considerable activity in the arts and presents several programs with special emphasis on Washington talent. *Open Monday-Thursday from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Friday and Saturday from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Closed holidays.* ☰ ☲

Memorial Evangelical Lutheran Church, *1226 Vermont Avenue, at Thomas Circle, NW*. A feature here is the heroic bronze statue of Martin Luther. The church itself, an impressive neo-Gothic structure built in 1870, includes pews dedicated to the memory of both Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant and stained-glass windows commemorating Martin Luther and other great Reformation leaders. As part of an active social ministry program, the church operates the basement-level Iguana Coffee House, which offers live entertainment on weekends and has become quite popular with young people visiting the city. *Open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday services at 8:30 and 11 a.m. Coffee House open Friday and Saturday from 8:30 p.m. Closed holidays.* ☲

National City Christian Church, *14th Street and Thomas Circle, NW*. This church, representative of the Disciples of Christ, was the regular church of Presidents James Garfield and Lyndon B. Johnson. In its beautifully austere sanctuary is an extensive collection of historical memorabilia of the Disciples' movement in America. It contains one of only three wood carvings of "The Last Supper" created in 1930 by Alois Lang, the famous sculptor of Oberammergau. A 109-rank Möller organ, recently installed, is one of the finest in the city. *Open Sunday from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. A tour of the church follows the 11 a.m. service.* ☰ ☲



"Bull Dance" (left), one of collection's 445 Indian paintings by George Catlin, and John Rogers' "The Favored Scholar"



National Collection of Fine Arts 8th and G Streets, NW. (E-6, p.61)

This is one of the two distinguished museums housed in the old Patent Office Building, itself a superb example of Greek Revival architecture. The National Collection, administered by the Smithsonian Institution, features outstanding examples of American painting, sculpture, and graphic art from the 18th century to the present. Included among the more than 17,000 items are works by such diverse talents as Benjamin West, Gilbert Stuart, Albert Pinkham Ryder, George Catlin, Hiram Powers, and Robert Rauschenberg. About 15 special exhibits are mounted every year, and most of them include carefully researched publications. All works not on display are available for study by scholars. An inventory of American paintings executed before 1914 is being compiled specifically for the Bicentennial. One of the major shows for this period, which opened April 30, is "America as Art," an exhibition of more than 250 works that show how American art has been identified with changing concepts and ideals associated with the United States over the past 200 years. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Closed Christmas. ☎ ♻ ♻



Anonymous portrait of Princess Pocahontas, who wed John Rolfe in 1614 and died in England at age 22.

National Portrait Gallery 8th and F Streets, NW (E-6, p.61)

Although the two museums have separate entrances, you can go from one to the other without going outside. The Portrait Gallery, combining art with history and biography, is an immense treasure house of portraits of Americans who have made significant contributions to the national scene. All the Presidents are represented by portraits in the Presidential Corridor. Portraits of such various notables as Pocahontas, Horace Greeley, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Edwin Booth are included. In late 1975 the Gallery reopened its third-floor hall, once the largest room in America. Although it is an exuberant example of American Victorian Renaissance architecture, the hall had been closed to the public for nearly a century. On the mezzanine level are temporary exhibits. A special Bicentennial show, "Abroad in America, Visitors to the New Nation: 1776-1914," opened April 9, 1976. It highlights the experiences of visitors from other countries to the United States and evokes in words and pictures the face of America that these visitors observed. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Closed Christmas. ☎ ♻ ♻

The National Methodist Church, Metropolitan Memorial, *Nebraska and New Mexico Avenues, NW.* Many Senators, Congressmen, and other Government officials worship in this neo-Gothic building. President Ulysses S. Grant was the first chairman of the Administrative Board, and President William McKinley played an active role in the church. The original sanctuary, located near Capitol Hill, was financed by Methodist churches throughout the country. Some of the stained-glass windows and marble commemorative plaques from the old church were incorporated into the present building when it was built in 1932. Certain pews, marked with engraved plaques, are designated for the President, the Vice President, and the Chief Justice, as well as for each State. Particularly noteworthy are the arched ceiling and the stained-glass windows at the west end of the nave, showing Jesus Christ and figures representing Faith, Hope, Love, and Justice depicted in vibrant tones of blue, red, and purple. *Open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday services at 9:30 and 11 a.m.* 🏛️ 📞

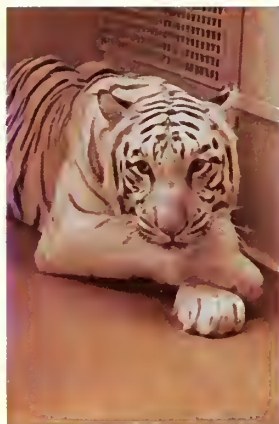
National Presbyterian Church and Center, *4101 Nebraska Avenue, NW.* A matchless combination of age-old faith and modern art, this magnificently executed complex serves both as an individual church and as the National Center for America's Presbyterians. The center, completed in 1969, is set back on its spacious grounds, leaving room for a sunken garden with a sparkling fountain and the striking 173-foot (52.7-m) Tower of Faith. Made of Alabama limestone, the tower itself is a major attraction. Its carillon rings out with daily musicales from its 86 electric bells. Famed church architect Harold Wagner designed the main sanctuary along classical lines. The principal point of interest is an Italian marble pulpit with a remarkably airy appearance despite its weight of 16 tons (14.5 MT). The smaller Chapel of the Presidents is set off with modern adaptations of traditional stained-glass windows honoring the memories of Presidents George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and Dwight D. Eisenhower. *Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tours available upon request Monday-Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed holidays.* 🏛️ 📞

National Rifle Association Firearms Museum, *1600 Rhode Island Avenue, NW.* This small but select museum in the headquarters of the National Rifle Association includes more than 1,500 firearms dating from the early 16th cen-

tury to the present. The museum features a special Bicentennial display of the arms and accouterments of the American, British, and Hessian troops during the Revolutionary period. *Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed Easter, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.* 🏛️ 📞

The National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, *4th Street and Michigan Avenue, NE.* (I-8, p.63) The largest Roman Catholic church in America, and the seventh largest in the world, this tribute to the Virgin Mary is a masterful adaptation of Byzantine and Romanesque architecture. Just as medieval cathedrals were built without a steel skeleton or framework, the shrine is fashioned entirely of stone, brick, tile, and concrete. The crypt church was dedicated in 1926, but the upper church, which completes the shrine, was not dedicated until 1959. From the outside, the shrine is both massive in size and rich in detail. The Knight's Tower, which houses a superb 56-bell carillon, rises to 329 feet (100.3 m). The exterior is ornamented with pieces of sculpture and mosaics, including the brilliantly colored mosaic covering the Great Dome, with its five traditional symbols of Mary done in polychromatic tile. Built in the shape of a Latin cross, the shrine is centered on the huge sanctuary with 56 chapels scattered throughout. There are two basic levels. The upper church is marked by graceful, towering walls, while the crypt church captures the spirit of the Roman catacombs. The shrine is a storehouse of tapestries, marbles, statuary, and stained-glass windows. Among its greatest treasures are three magnificent mosaics: the huge "Christ in Majesty," in the north apse, and reproductions of Murillo's "Immaculate Conception" and Titian's "Assumption of the Virgin." The latter two mosaics were gifts to America from the Vatican. *Open daily from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tours throughout the day.* 🏛️ 🏛️ 📞

National Zoological Park, *3000 block of Connecticut Avenue, NW.* (I-3, p.62) In 1890 the Smithsonian maintained a small menagerie of about 200 animals native to North America. Today the spacious, 167-acre (67.6-ha) wooded area of Rock Creek Valley maintains a collection of more than 2,000 creatures from all over the world, including a handsome pair of giant pandas from China and several magnificent white tigers from India. The best known American inhabitant is Smokey the Bear, the living symbol of forest fire prevention. Such familiar animals as sea lions, monkeys, elephants, and reptiles are represented, as well as such ex-



The endearing Ling-Ling is the female of a pair of giant pandas presented to the U.S. by China in 1972. Mohini Rewa, a rare white Bengal tigress, is one of five of her species at the zoo; sadly, only 30 exist in the world today. A great flight cage of plastic-covered steel mesh provides space for more than 200 birds, including a giant Peruvian coot.

otic creatures as scimitar-horned oryxes from Africa, cheetahs, golden marmosets, African bongos, and Galapagos tortoises. There is a spectacular birdhouse where the birds fly freely in a walk-through outdoor cage. A new house for lions and tigers will open in 1976 along with new outdoor areas for large mammals and birds. *Open daily. April-September: grounds 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., animal houses 9 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.; October-March: grounds 6 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., animal houses 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.* [M] [AD] [C]

Navy Memorial Museum, Washington Navy Yard Main Gate at 9th and M Streets, SE. (B-9, p.61) Opened in 1963, this is the second largest museum in the Washington area (only the Smithsonian is larger). It is housed in a remodeled gun factory that was built in the 19th century. An addition in 1899 made the building 10,000 feet (304.8 m) long—the longest in the world at that time. Currently, thousands of naval objects—ship models, weapons, portraits, maps, medals, flags, and special displays—are exhibited in the waterfront museum building and in two outdoor parks. The huge exhibit area, all on one level (no stairs to climb), contains military artifacts and accouterments depicting the history of the U.S. Navy. A special Bicentennial exhibit includes a variety of interesting items contributed by navies from all parts of the world. *Open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Saturday, Sunday, and holidays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.* [M]

left and center Roloc, Washington, D.C., right National Zoological Park/Tom McHugh/Photo Researchers



Notre Dame Chapel, Trinity College, Michigan Avenue and Franklin Street, NE. (I-8, p.63) Often overlooked by tourists, this graceful, domed structure is one of the quiet delights of the city. The chapel, completed in 1924, combines classical and Byzantine elements and is located north of the main building on the Trinity College campus. The interior and the altar area are pleasantly simple, set off by stained-glass windows depicting scenes from Mary's life. Crowning the entire inside area is the 67-foot (20.4 m) dome. Above the altar a masterpiece of mosaic art, designed by Bancel La Farge, shows Christ and Mary surrounded by angels in a setting inspired by Dante's description of the "Earthly Paradise" from Canto 29 of the "Purgatorio" section of his great poem *The Divine Comedy*. The mosaic was made in Munich, and the pieces numbered for installation here. *Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.*

Petersen House (The House Where Lincoln Died), 516 10th Street, NW. The doctors who examined President Abraham Lincoln after he was shot at Ford's Theatre on April 14, 1865, ordered that he be moved to the nearest comfortable place. That proved to be a single bed in a first-floor bedroom of this modest brick boarding house, just across the street from the theater. Lincoln died here on the morning of April 15. The furnishings and fixtures of the restored first floor are similar to those that were in the house at the time of Lincoln's death. *Open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Christmas.*

The Phillips Collection, 1600 21st Street, NW. A handsome, turn-of-the-century mansion is an appropriate setting for this notable collection of art of the 19th and 20th centuries, reflecting the personal taste of connoisseur Duncan Phillips. Renoir's famous "Luncheon of a Boating Party" is on display along with works by Klee, Braque, Rouault, and Rothko. Afternoon concerts are held every Sunday at 5 p.m. from September through May. *Open Tuesday-Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday from 2 to 7 p.m. Closed Independence Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.* ☞ ☒

Rock Creek Park, North of the Zoological Park and West of 16th Street, NW. (J-3, p.62) This park of some 1,754 acres (710.4 ha) runs 4 miles (6.4 km) along the banks of Rock Creek. The park has 70 picnic areas and 40 miles (64.4 km) of trails for hiking, horseback riding, and bicycling. Organized recreation facilities include tennis courts, an 18-hole public golf course, and ball fields. The Rock Creek Nature Center, at Military and Glover Roads, NW., contains a hall featuring exhibits of animals, plants, and geological formations, and a planetarium that offers daily programs. The Peirce Mill at Beach Drive and Tilden Streets, NW., is the last of the 19th-century grist mills along Rock Creek still in operation. From July through Labor Day the Carter Barron Amphitheater near 16th Street and Colorado Avenue offers nightly entertainment, featuring famous singers and popular country and other musical groups. *Rock Creek Park is open daily from dawn to dark. Nature Center open Tuesday-Friday from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday and Sunday December-February from noon to 5 p.m. and Saturday and Sunday during the rest of the year from noon to 6 p.m. Peirce Mill open Wednesday-Sunday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.*



St. Mary's Episcopal Church, 728 23rd St., NW. Completed in 1887, St. Mary's was the first of two Episcopal churches in Washington built specifically for blacks. The red brick Victorian building was planned by James Renwick, who designed the original Smithsonian Institution. The congregation of St. Mary's has maintained the building exactly as it was almost 90 years ago. The interior—with its patterned tile, red marble floor, brightly stenciled walls, and vaulted wood deck ceiling—is a delightful example of the Victorian's love of rich detail. A window executed by Louis Comfort Tiffany and three stained-glass windows from France

depicting saints important to blacks are particularly striking. *Services Wednesday at 12:40 p.m. and Sunday at 8, 9:30, and 11 a.m.* ☞ ☒

St. Matthew's Cathedral, 1727 Rhode Island Avenue, NW. This handsome Roman Catholic cathedral was formally dedicated in 1913 but the first Mass had been celebrated here in 1895. Designed by New York architect C. Grant La Farge in Renaissance style, the dark-red brick and sandstone structure is noted for the striking mosaics, marbles, murals, and frescoes that adorn the interior. Its many chapels are exceptionally beautiful, including the Blessed Sacrament Chapel, The Lady Chapel, The Marriage Chapel, St. Anthony's Chapel, and St. Francis' Chapel. Heads of state from all over the world assembled here to attend the funeral of President John F. Kennedy. *Open daily from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Masses Sunday at 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11:30 a.m., 12:45, 5:30, and 6:30 p.m. (in Spanish). Masses Monday-Saturday at 7, 7:30, and 8 a.m., 12:10 and 5:30 p.m. In September-June the 10 a.m. service is a Latin sung mass.* ☞

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rock Creek Parish, Rock Creek Church Road and Webster Street, NW. This ivy-covered, Flemish brick structure was completed in 1775, and its stained-glass windows are particularly beautiful. The sanctuary windows trace the development of the Holy Eucharist from Old Testament sacrificial celebrations to the Last Supper, and depict the first celebration of Holy Communion by settlers in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. The adjoining cemetery is one of the oldest in the city, and many famous figures in our history are buried there. One feature of the cemetery is the memorial to the wife of Henry Brooks Adams, 19th-century biographer and historian. Made by Augustus Saint-Gaudens of marble and bronze, the memorial was once described by Alexander Woolcott as "the most beautiful thing ever fashioned by the hand of man on this continent." *Open daily by request from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Services Sunday at 8, 9:30, and 11 a.m.* ☞ ☒

The Textile Museum, 2320 S Street, NW. This splendid specialized museum offers a series of changing exhibits of handmade rugs and textiles of non-European origin. The permanent collection of 800 rugs and 9,000 textiles includes examples of master craftsmanship ranging from ancient Peru and Turkey to India. *Open Tuesday-Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed holidays.* ☞ ☒

Thomas Jefferson Memorial

East Basin Drive, NW. (C-5, p.60)

Framed by cherry trees that burst into bloom every spring, this memorial beautifully reflects the true essence of the man for which it is named. The graceful, domed building is the architectural shape most favored by Jefferson, who used it in the design of his own home, Monticello. His heroic statue, executed by Rudolph Evans, depicts Jefferson standing before the committee appointed by the Continental Congress to draft the Declaration of Independence. Inscribed on four panels along the interior walls are selections from Jefferson's most cherished writings on liberty including this: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." In 1912 the city of Tokyo presented some 3,000 Japanese flowering cherry trees to the city of Washington. The most dramatic remembrance of this generous gift can be found here around the Tidal Basin. The trees are usually in flower in early to mid-April, depending on the weather. *Open daily from 8 a.m. to midnight.* ♻️ ♻️



Robert, Washington, D.C.

Heroic statue of Thomas Jefferson dwarfs a visitor to the memorial. The bronze figure is 19 feet (5.8 m) tall and stands on a pedestal of black Minnesota granite that contrasts with the walls of white Georgia marble.



Templelike with its dome and columns, the classic Jefferson Memorial (left) dominates the south bank of the Tidal Basin. The memorial, completed in 1943, was designed by John Russell Pope, Otto R. Eggers, and Daniel P. Higgins. The statue of Jefferson can be seen from many angles through the four colonnaded openings. The memorial is most dramatic when illuminated at night.



M. E. Warren

Soaring Gothic spires and outstanding stained-glass windows designed in French medieval style adorn the South Transept of the Washington National Cathedral.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 7th and D Streets, SW. (C-6, p.61) In the lobby of the main building there will be a special Bicentennial exhibit to explain the details of a nationwide recognition program called Horizons on Display. The purpose of the program, sponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, is to publicize successful examples of community development in such areas as preservation, environmental quality, transportation, communications, health, recreation, and racial and ethnic cooperation in the hope that other communities will follow suit. *Open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed holidays.*

U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 7th Street, SW. (C-6, p.61) Completed in 1971, this block-long, strikingly modern structure is built around an interior courtyard attractively landscaped with fountains and greenery. The Department of Transportation is the newest Cabinet-level agency, and there are now about 6,000 Federal workers employed here. The building contains a permanent informa-

tion and exhibit center to keep the public informed about the work done by the Department. *Open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. ☐*



U.S. National Arboretum, 24th and R Street NE. Among the highlights of this beautiful 415-acre (168.1-ha) preserve are the collection of dwarf conifers; the bonsai in the Japanese garden; and the colorful masses of azalea, rhododendron, and dogwood that bloom during April and May. *Open April-October, Monday-Friday from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturday and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.; November-March, Monday-Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Christmas. ☐ ☐*


Washington National Cathedral, Massachusetts and Wisconsin Avenues, NW. (I-1, p.62) This massive national Episcopal cathedral, dedicated to Sts. Peter and Paul and situated on the highest ground in Washington, is one of the most prominent structures on the city's skyline. Modeled after the great cathedrals of the 14th century, it has been under construction since 1907. The interior was completed in the spring of 1976, but the giant twin towers will not be put in place until 1980. The magnificent Gothic creation, built in the shape of a cross, is dominated by the *Gloria in Excelsis* Tower, which soars 301 feet (91.7 m) in the air and is fitted out with both a 53-bell carillon and a 10-bell ring of the kind used in the Middle Ages for change ringing. The bells of Washington Cathedral are among the most memorable

Robec, Washington, D.C.



Nostalgia-filled library in the Woodrow Wilson House seems to be waiting for the late President to return to the spot where he loved to read or to play records on his Victrola.

sounds of the city. Inside the church the impressive center area is set off by a series of beautiful chapels, including the exquisite Children's Chapel. The Bishop's Garden, entered through a 12th-century Norman arch, is filled with herbs and flowers during most of the year. *Open daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Chapel of the Good Shepherd open continuously. Services Sunday at 8, 9, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m., Monday-Saturday at 7:30 a.m., noon, and 4 p.m.*  

Woodrow Wilson House, 2340 S Street, NW. When President Woodrow Wilson left the White House on the day of Warren G. Harding's inauguration in 1921, he moved into this Georgian Revival townhouse and lived here until he died three years later. His widow, Edith Bolling Wilson, continued to live in the house for almost 40 years. At her death in 1961 she bequeathed the property to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Wilson's memory pervades the book-lined library where the worn chair that was his favorite stands by the fireside. Preservation Shop, where souvenirs are sold, is located in Mrs. Wilson's trunk room. *Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; adults \$1.25, students and senior citizens, 60¢. Closed Christmas.* 

VIRGINIA

Alexandria (p. 64)

Like Georgetown across the Potomac, Alexandria was a busy river port and tobacco center in the days before the Revolution. It was George Washington's hometown, and traces of his life are everywhere along the quiet streets of this charming southern city. The pharmacy, the tavern, and the family church are all preserved as they were when Washington started drilling the first provincial troops on Market Square. With its fairly level terrain, Alexandria is an extremely pleasant place for walking tours. Gentry Row, in the 200 block of Prince Street, has a substantial number of 18th- and 19th-century houses, where many early American Patriots lived. Captain's Row, a block below, is lined with handsome homes built by prosperous sea captains back in the days when the city was a port.

Athenaeum, 201 Prince Street. The Northern Virginia Fine Arts Association maintains an art gallery here which offers a variety of exhibits. The structure itself, a handsome example of the Greek revival style, was built as a banking house about 1850 and complements the 18th- and 19th-

Photo




Tree-shaded 18th-century churchyard is a peaceful guardian for Christ Church in Alexandria, which was designed in the Georgian style by James Wren before the Revolution.

century homes on the Captain's Row and Gentry Row. *Open Tuesday-Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Sunday from 1 to 4 p.m. Closed in August.*

Carlyle House, 121 North Fairfax Street. This spacious brick home was known in its day as the grandest mansion in Alexandria. Built in 1752 by the prosperous Scottish merchant John Carlyle for his bride, Sara Fairfax, it has recently been restored to its former grandeur. In 1755 Gen. Edward Braddock, commander in chief of all British forces in North America, met in this house with five British Governors to make plans for the French and Indian War. Out of that meeting came what the colonists called "taxation without representation," a grievance that struck the spark that fired the American Revolution. *Open Monday-Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday from noon to 5 p.m. Adults, \$1.00, children, 50¢. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.*



Christ Church, Cameron and North Washington Streets. This charming English country-style church was built of native brick and stone in 1773. It was the family church of both the Washington and Lee families, and their pews have been preserved as memorials. Six U.S. Presidents have wor-



shipped here. *Open Monday-Saturday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday from 2 to 5 p.m. Sunday services at 8 and 10:30 a.m.*



Fort Ward Park, 4301 West Braddock Road. Immediately after Virginia's secession from the Union, Federal troops moved across the Potomac, seized the high ground near Alexandria, and put up three forts to form the defense perimeter of the Capital. That historic site is now a camping and recreation area. One of the bastions in the park has been restored and includes a Civil War Museum, which houses an outstanding collection of artifacts from the War Between the States. The reconstruction was done from a Mathew Brady photograph. *Park open daily from 9 a.m. to dark. Museum open Monday-Saturday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday from noon to 5 p.m. Closed Thanksgiving and Christmas.* 

Friendship Fire Engine Company, 107 South Alfred Street. A volunteer fire company was organized here in 1774. Its first fire engine was a personal gift from George Washington, himself a member of the company. Washington always maintained an interest in fire fighting. In 1799, the last year of his life, he watched a fire in Alexandria that he felt was not being handled spiritedly enough. "Why are you idle, gentlemen?" he asked. "It is your business to lead in such matters." The 67-year-old former President then stepped forward and personally manned the pump. Wash-

ington's original gift is on display along with several other examples of early fire-fighting equipment. *Open Tuesday-Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Adults 50¢.*

Gadsby's Tavern, 134 North Royal Street. A gem of Georgian architecture, this congenial 18th-century tavern was a popular meeting place during the colonial era. Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and the Marquis de Lafayette all dined here; George and Martha Washington frequently danced in the second-floor ballroom to music played from a hanging gallery. The tavern has recently been restored as an historic museum, furnished with antiques of the period and as a working restaurant serving food in the colonial tradition. *Museum open daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; adults, \$1; children, 50¢.*  

George Washington Bicentennial Center, 201 South Washington Street. Located in an imposing 19th-century Greek Revival building, the Center offers a dramatic representation of life in Northern Virginia at the time of the Revolution. A display of colonial tools, furniture, and clothing is augmented by a movie, which helps to give the visitor a vivid picture of the area and the times. The Center operates as a tourist facility for people traveling in Virginia, and offers State maps, brochures, and assistance in making accommodations. *Open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.*  

George Washington Masonic National Memorial, King Street and Callahan Drive. The Masonic Fraternity of the United States erected this massive Greek-style temple as an expression of their love and respect for the most famous Mason of them all. Actively involved in the Freemasonry movement (as were such other Patriot leaders as Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, and Paul Revere), Washington took the Presidential oath of office using a Masonic Bible. A heroic 17-foot (5.2-m) statue of Washington, by Bryant Baker, stands in the Great Hall of the Memorial. The museum contains an extensive collection of Washington memorabilia, with special emphasis on those items connected with his Masonic activities. Among the principal attractions are Washington's family Bible and his bodyguard flag. The memorial also has an array of Masonic exhibits, including a mechanically powered replica of a Shriner's parade with more than 1,100 figures. *Open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.*  




Historic little fire engine on view at Friendship Fire Engine Company, Alexandria, saw action there from 1775 until the 1840's. Two men pulled it; two others pushed.




Robert E. Lee, who lived in this house in his early years, was among the many outstanding Virginians who patronized the Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Shop (right).




Lee-Fendall House, 429 North Washington Street. The women of the Lee family seemed to hold a constant attraction for Philip Richard Fendall. His first wife was his cousin Lettice Lee of Maryland. His second wife was the mother of Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee's first wife, and his third wife was Harry's sister. Fendall built this gracious mansion in 1785 and George Washington was a frequent guest here. The mansion honors Light Horse Harry, the commander of the Revolution. *Open Monday-Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday from noon to 5 p.m. Closed Christmas and New Year's Day. Adults, \$1, children, 50¢.* 

Old Presbyterian Meeting House, 321 South Fairfax Street. Built by the Scottish founders of Alexandria in 1774, this church was one of the principal meeting places for the colonial Patriots in the turbulent days before the Revolution. In 1799 funeral services for George Washington were held here when the roads to Christ Church were impassable. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the Revolution stands in the church cemetery. *Open Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and Sunday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Services Sunday at 11 a.m.*

Ramsay House Visitors Center, 221 King Street. This is the oldest house in Alexandria. It was built near the Potomac River in 1724 by William Ramsay and was moved to its present site in 1749. The official visitors center for Alexandria, this charming frame house offers a free, 15-minute orientation film, as well as a guide to restaurants, hotels, and shops; a calendar of events; and an excellent brochure featuring a map of Alexandria and suggested walking tours.

Visitors also receive passes for periods of free parking. *Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.* 

Robert E. Lee Boyhood Home, 607 Oronoco Street. This is the home of Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, the gallant cavalry commander of the American Revolution. It was here that young Robert E. Lee, Light Horse Harry's son, first determined to follow in his father's footsteps. The house, which was built in 1795, has been restored and furnished with rare antiques and memorabilia of the various members of the Lee family of Virginia. The American sire of the Lees was Richard E. Lee, who in 1641 emigrated to Virginia, where he became a wealthy planter. Two Lee descendants, Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, were signers of the Declaration of Independence. In reviewing the accomplishments of the Lee dynasty, John Adams remarked that they produced "more men of merit . . . than any other family." *Open Monday-Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Sunday from noon to 4 p.m. Closed December 15-February 1. Adults \$1, children, 50¢.* 

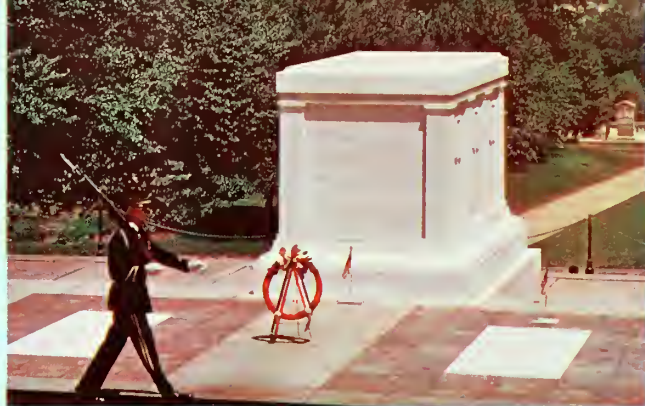
Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Shop, 107 South Fairfax Street. The local drugstore for George Washington, Robert E. Lee, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and John Calhoun, this apothecary shop is maintained exactly as it was when Edward Stabler first opened it in 1792. None of the original furnishings and glassware have been replaced. This unique museum also houses a remarkable collection of early medical wares and hand-blown glass containers. *Open Monday-Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.*

Arlington National Cemetery
*Memorial Avenue, across the Arlington
 Memorial Bridge (B&C-1, p.60)*

There is no place in America where our sometimes turbulent history is recalled with such solemn grandeur. With very few exceptions, this is a military burial ground, the final resting place of men who fought in one or more American conflicts. Many of the Nation's greatest figures are buried here, but all were eligible only because of their military service. The graves of such men as Adm. Richard Byrd, Adm. William Halsey, Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, President John F. Kennedy, Gen. George Marshall, Robert Peary, Gen. Philip Sheridan, and President William Howard Taft are here. Great monuments commemorate some; others, like Gen. John "Black Jack" Pershing, have no special marker. Several special monuments in the 1,100-acre (445.5-ha) cemetery attract special attention, including the inspiring Argonne Cross dedicated to the dead of World War I and the Confederate Monument surrounded by the headstones of 400 Southern soldiers. The Fort Myer Chapel, where military funerals are held, is particularly beautiful. *Open daily November-March from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and the rest of the year from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.* 📞 📍

ARLINGTON HOUSE, THE ROBERT E. LEE MEMORIAL. It was in this gracious home overlooking the Potomac that Robert E. Lee came to the agonizing decision to abandon the Union and offer his services to Virginia. Formerly known as the Custis-Lee Mansion, it was Lee's home and the place to which his affections were most closely tied. Today it is one of the most charming of all the preserved homes in the Washington area. The spacious and delightfully sunny house and the original furnishings have all been carefully restored. *Open daily October-March from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and the rest of the year from 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Christmas Day.* 📞 📍

TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER. Set in a Roman-style marble amphitheater, this is the centerpiece of Arlington National Cemetery. The original tomb, containing the remains of an unidentified soldier taken from a World War I battlefield cemetery in France, was dedicated on Armistice Day 1921. Subsequently, the remains of two unknown soldiers from World War II and one from



All photos Rodic, Washington, D.C.

Ever vigilant, a member of The Old Guard, the oldest active infantry unit of the U.S. Army, paces past the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. His 21 steps symbolize highest salute.

Korea have been laid to rest in this inspiring setting. A perpetual honor guard now watches over the monument. Simple but impressive services are held here on Easter Sunday, Memorial Day, and Veterans' Day. *Open daily April-October from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. and the rest of the year from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.* 📞 📍

THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS WAR MEMORIAL AND NETHERLANDS CARILLON, at the North End of the Cemetery, just off Marshall Drive. The spirit of this memorial to all Marines who have given their lives in the defense of the United States was aptly summed up by Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz. "Uncommon valor was a common virtue," he said, paying tribute to the Marines who

stormed the beaches of Iwo Jima in 1945. This massive statue by Felix de Weldon depicts the dramatic moment, captured in a famous photograph by Joe Rosenthal, when five Marines and a Navy hospital corpsman raised the American flag on Mount Suribachi. *Open daily.*

The 49-bell carillon, a finely crafted modern version of an ancient bell tower, was a spontaneous expression of gratitude from the people of the Netherlands to America for the help given during and following World War II. It was officially dedicated on May 5, 1960, the 15th anniversary of the liberation of the Netherlands. The bells ring out hourly during the day, and various melodies are played daily at noon and 6 p.m. Carillon concerts are offered during the spring and summer. *Open daily.*



An eternal flame burns in memory of President John F. Kennedy, reinterred here March 14, 1967.



Struggle and triumph are cast in this huge bronze Marine Corps War Memorial. The cloth flag flies perpetually from 60-foot (18.3-m) flagpole.



The grand portico at Arlington House looks out on the Potomac. The stucco-covered brick structure is painted to give the appearance of marble.

Dulles International Airport, 26 miles (41.8 km) west of the White House. This vast international airport, spread out over 10,000 acres (4,050 ha), opened in November 1962. The main terminal building and control tower were designed by the late, famed architect Eero Saarinen. Saarinen called Dulles "the best thing I've ever done." His striking and imaginative design seems to suggest the essence of flight. Mobile lounges transport passengers between the terminal and the aircraft. By reducing the access space each flight needs at the terminal to the width of the mobile lounge—as compared to the space required to park the aircraft itself—the design avoids the seemingly endless corridors typical of other large airports. The terminal contains many shops and services, including a duty-free shop. *Open continuously.* ☎ ♿

Great Falls Park, 9200 Old Dominion Drive, Great Falls, Virginia. (p. 64) This 800-acre (324-ha) park on the Potomac River contains some of the most scenic one-day hiking trails and picnic spots in the Washington area. The principal attractions are a spectacular 76-foot (23.2-m) waterfall cascading over a massive rock outcropping, and the ruins of the old "Patowmack Canal," which was designed by George Washington and originally served the river boatmen skirting the falls. A visitor center offers orientation films on weekends and special exhibits all year. *Open daily from 8 a.m. to dark; 50¢ parking fee for car. Closed Christmas.* ♿

Gunston Hall Plantation, Lorton, Virginia. Below Mount Vernon on the Potomac River, this magnificent 600-acre (243-ha) estate is a fitting memorial to the taste of its owner, George Mason, whom Thomas Jefferson called "the wisest man of his generation." A wealthy planter and the fiercest of libertarians, Mason wrote the Fairfax Resolves and the Virginia Bill of Rights. These became the basis of the Federal Bill of Rights, which was incorporated into the U.S. Constitution. The interiors of this impressive brick structure are among the finest to be seen anywhere in America. The Chippendale dining room reflects the influence of the China trade popular with prosperous colonials, and the carved woodwork in the Palladian drawing room is particularly striking. The extensive boxwood gardens, once the envy of neighboring plantation owners, have been meticulously restored to their original appearance. *Open daily from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Adults, \$2; students, 6-16 years old, 50¢. Closed Christmas.* ♿



The handsome two-story portico on the east front was probably designed by Washington himself. The mansion's final embellishment, the weather vane, was added in 1787. In the parterre garden (below) are reconstructions of the original outbuildings.



Mount Vernon, Home of George Washington *Mount Vernon, Virginia (p.64)*

Washington spent his happiest days on this plantation. He lived on this land as a young child, and again later with his half brother, Lawrence, who named the estate "Mount Vernon" in honor of Edward Vernon, the British admiral with whom he had served in the Caribbean. In 1754 George Washington purchased the estate from his brother's widow and started enlarging and improving the house and property overlooking the Potomac.

In 1759 Washington married Martha Custis, a widow with two children, and he and his new family lived the pleasant life of Southern planters here until 1775, when he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Continental Army. It was not until Christmas Eve in 1783 that he could again return to live in the place he loved. In 1789 he was once more called upon to serve his country—this time as its first President. He returned to Mount Vernon in 1797, two years before his death.

In 1858 the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union was organized by Ann Pamela Cunningham to purchase, refurbish, and maintain the mansion, outbuildings, wharf, and some 500 acres (202 ha) of the land. *Open daily March-September from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and the rest of the year from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; adults, \$1.50; children, 75¢. A sound and light show is being presented nightly at 9 p.m. until September 6, 1976; admission \$1.50.* ☰ ☒




In this bedroom, George Washington died. Despite various proposals to move his remains to the U.S. Capitol, he and his wife, Martha, are buried at Mount Vernon as he wished. Mount Vernon's kitchen (below) is furnished with utensils of the period, some of which were Washington's own.





Photos: upper left Photo, remainder Rodoc, Washington, D.C.


The Pentagon, off Route 1-95, Arlington, Virginia. (B-3, p.60) The "world's largest office building," as it was called when it was first constructed during the dark days of World War II, is actually one of the wonders of the architectural world, if a sometimes confusing one because of its unusual five-sided shape. The entire structure, which contains some 3.7 million square feet (343,741 ha) of office space, was built in only 19 months from the day President Franklin D. Roosevelt first authorized its construction in 1941. Today about 26,000 employees work there. *Tours Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 3:15 p.m. Closed Federal holidays. For tour reservations call (202) 695-1776.*

Theodore Roosevelt Island, Arlington, Virginia. An 88-acre (35.6-ha) island in the Potomac River, this living memorial commemorates Theodore Roosevelt's love of nature. A heroic statue of the 26th President stands at the place where he often sought refuge from the pressures of his office. Today bird watchers especially enjoy the island's 2 miles (3.2 km) of walking trails. It is accessible by footbridge from the parking lot on the Virginia shore. *Open daily from 8 a.m. until dark.* 


Turkey Run Farm, McLean, Virginia. Maintained as a model working farm, Turkey Run re-creates the day-to-day existence on a low-income farm of northern Virginia during the days before the Revolution. Costumed guides give demonstrations of the tools and techniques used by farmers of that period. *Open from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Wednesday-Sunday March-December and on Friday-Sunday during the rest of the year. Closed Federal holidays except Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, and Labor Day.*

Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts, 1551 Trap Road, Vienna, Virginia. Situated in the rolling hills of Virginia only 25 minutes west of the White House, Wolf Trap is the first National Park in the United States that is dedicated to the performing arts. Programs in the Filene Center, one of the most technically advanced theaters in the country, are designed to suit a variety of interests. The best in opera, dance, symphony, jazz, musical theater, and popular artists are presented here. The Wolf Trap Company provides young artists with an opportunity to work with professionals. The theater seats 3,500 under cover and 3,000 on the natural amphitheater lawn area. Pre-performance picnics on the lawns are encouraged, and with advance reservations


both box lunches and buffet suppers are available in the dinner tent. Group rates are available. *For information write Wolf Trap Foundation, 1624 Trap Road, Vienna, Virginia 22180, or call (703) 938-3810. Open early June through early September.*  

Woodlawn and Pope-Leighey Houses, Mount Vernon, Virginia. (p.64) A pair of houses, reflecting architectural styles almost 150 years apart, share the grounds of a portion of George Washington's original estate. Originally, Woodlawn was the home of Eleanor Custis Lewis, Washington's step-granddaughter, and of his nephew Maj. Lawrence Lewis. By 1851 the mansion and lands were owned by the John Mason family, whose members contributed much to education and the social and civic welfare of Northern Virginia. The Pope-Leighey House, built in 1940 under the direction of architect Frank Lloyd Wright, is an example of Wright's attempt to bring the qualities of superior design to medium-income housing. Both houses are properties of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. *Woodlawn open daily from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Closed Christmas. Pope-Leighey House open Saturday and Sunday March 1-November 30 from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission to either house: adults, \$1.25; children, students, and senior citizens, 60¢. Combination ticket: adults, \$2; children, students, and senior citizens, \$1.* 



MARYLAND



Clara Barton National Historic Site, 5801 Oxford Road, Glen Echo, Maryland. (p.64) Dedicated to the memory of Clara Barton, this unusual house served both as her home and as the headquarters of the American Red Cross, which she founded. The house, now owned by the National Park Service and fitted out with railed galleries, is an excellent example of that particular architectural style called Mississippi Steamboat Gothic, which was much favored by mid-Victorians. The house has many furnishings typical of the period, as well as memorabilia from Miss Barton's life. *Open Tuesday-Sunday from 1 to 5 p.m. Closed holidays and holiday weekends. For information and group appointments call (301) 320-5717.* 

Fort Washington Park, at the west end of Fort Washington Road, from Indian Head Highway. (p.64) This battlement on the Potomac River, across and up the river from Mount

Vernon, is an excellent example of a typical early-19th-century coastal defense outpost. The original fort was burned during the War of 1812, and the present structure was completed in 1824. The cannon on display date from the Civil War. *Open daily April-September from 8:30 a.m. to 7 p.m. and the rest of the year from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Park closes at dusk.* 

Great Falls Tavern (Crommelin House), Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Great Falls, Maryland. (p.64) This historic tavern, about 10 miles (16 km) west of Washington, was one of the early stopovers on the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal route to Cumberland, Maryland. Today it is preserved as a museum, recalling life along the canal in the 19th century. The waterway, which runs adjacent

to the tavern, is one of the best preserved canal sites in America. The original dam constructed near the tavern in the early 1800's is still used. The nearby Washington Aqueduct, considered an engineering wonder when it was completed in 1857, is still intact. *Tavern open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Christmas. Park closes at sundown.*  

Greenbelt Park, 6501 Greenbelt Road, Greenbelt, Maryland. (p. 64) This 1,100-acre (441.5-ha) woodland area, just outside Washington, offers overnight camping facilities as well as hiking trails and picnic areas. The popular campgrounds are usually filled by nightfall. Visitors wishing to camp overnight should arrive by noon. No reservations are accepted. *Campgrounds open continuously. Picnic areas open from 8 a.m. to dark.*  

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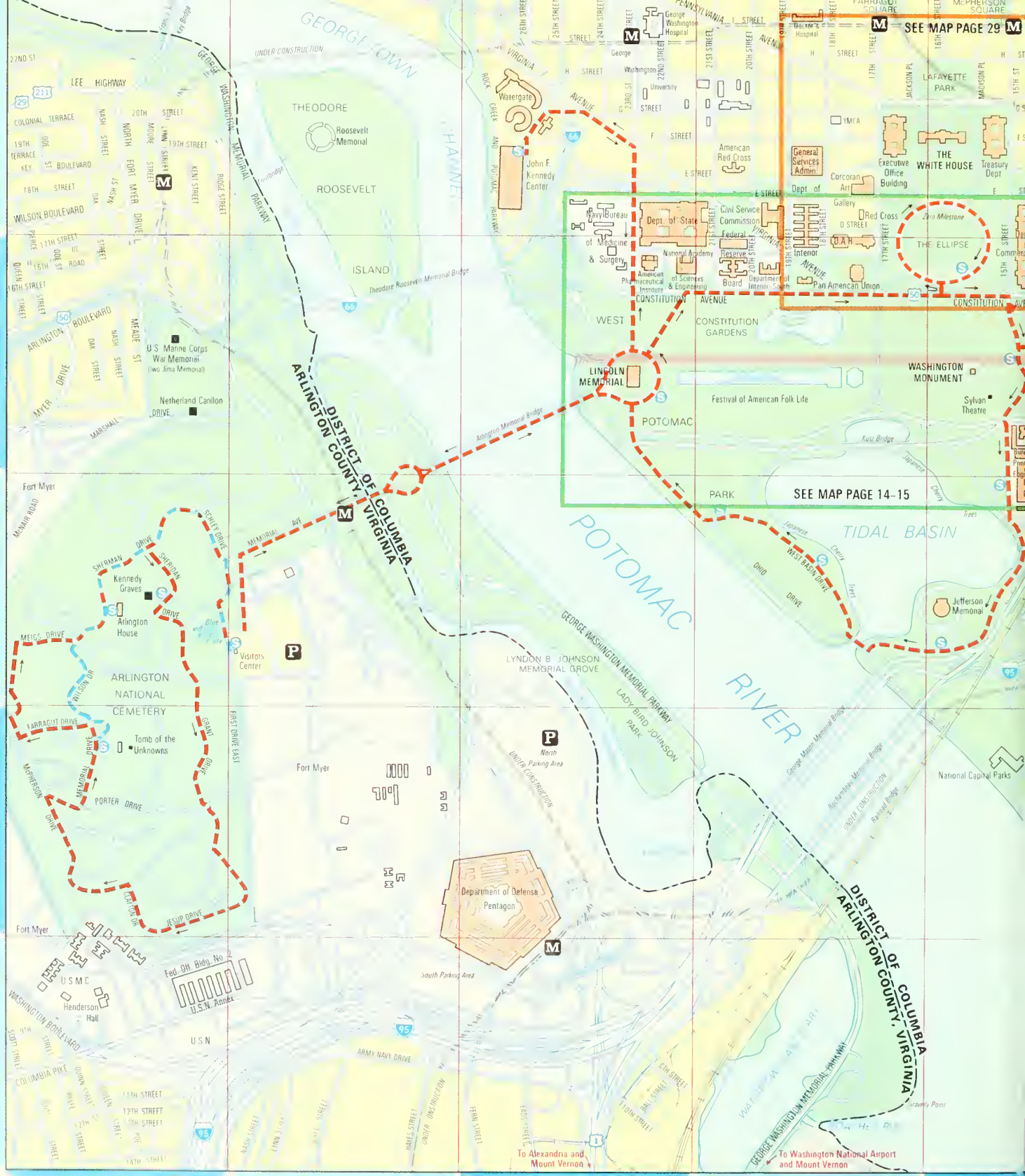
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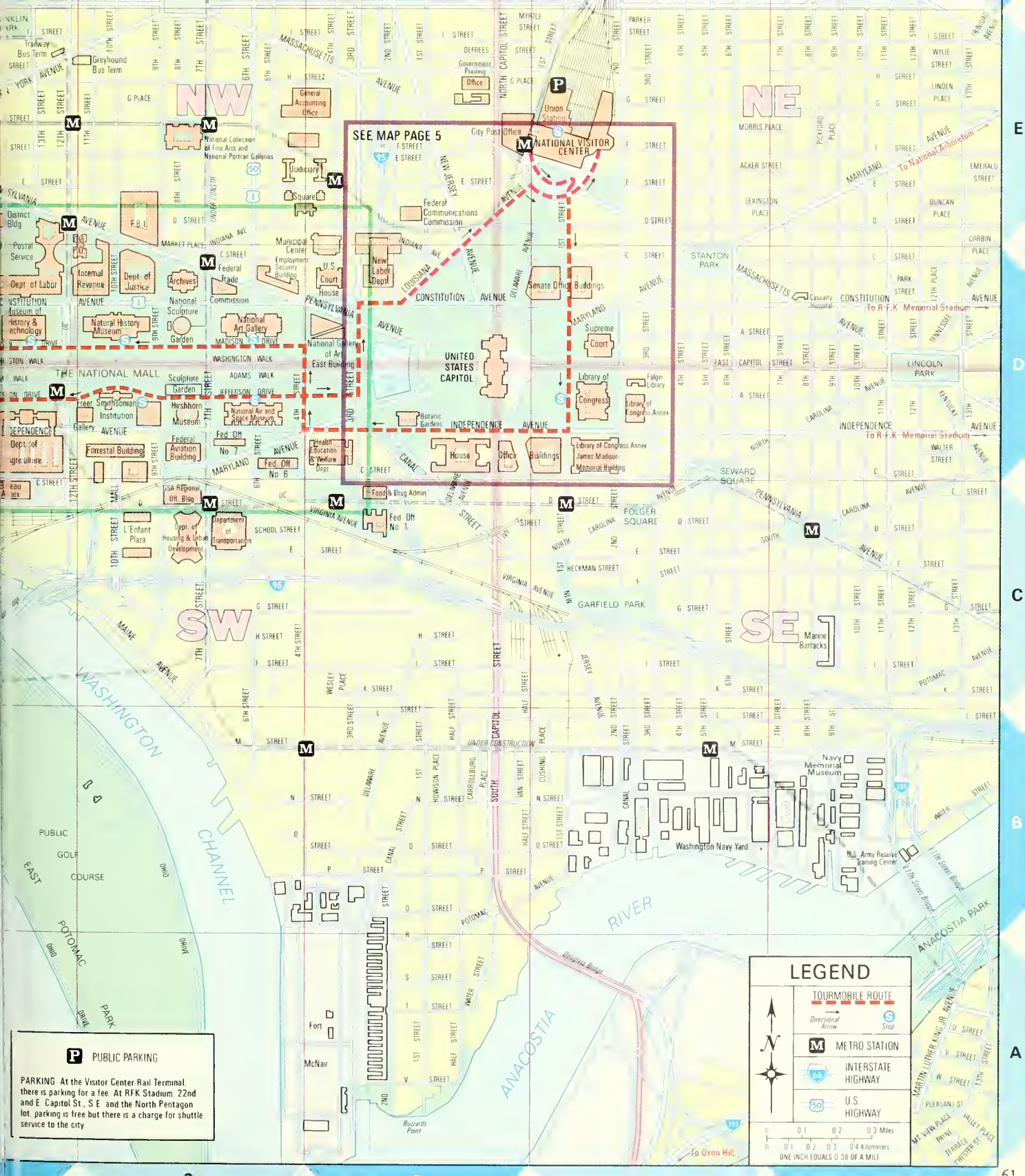
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ARLINGTON COUNTY VIRGINIA

To Alexandria and Mount Vernon

To Washington National Airport and Mount Vernon



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P PUBLIC PARKING

PARKING At the Visitor Center Rail Terminal, there is parking for a fee. At RFK Stadium, 22nd and E Capitol St., S.E. and the North Pentagon lot, parking is free but there is a charge for shuttle service to the city.

LEGEND

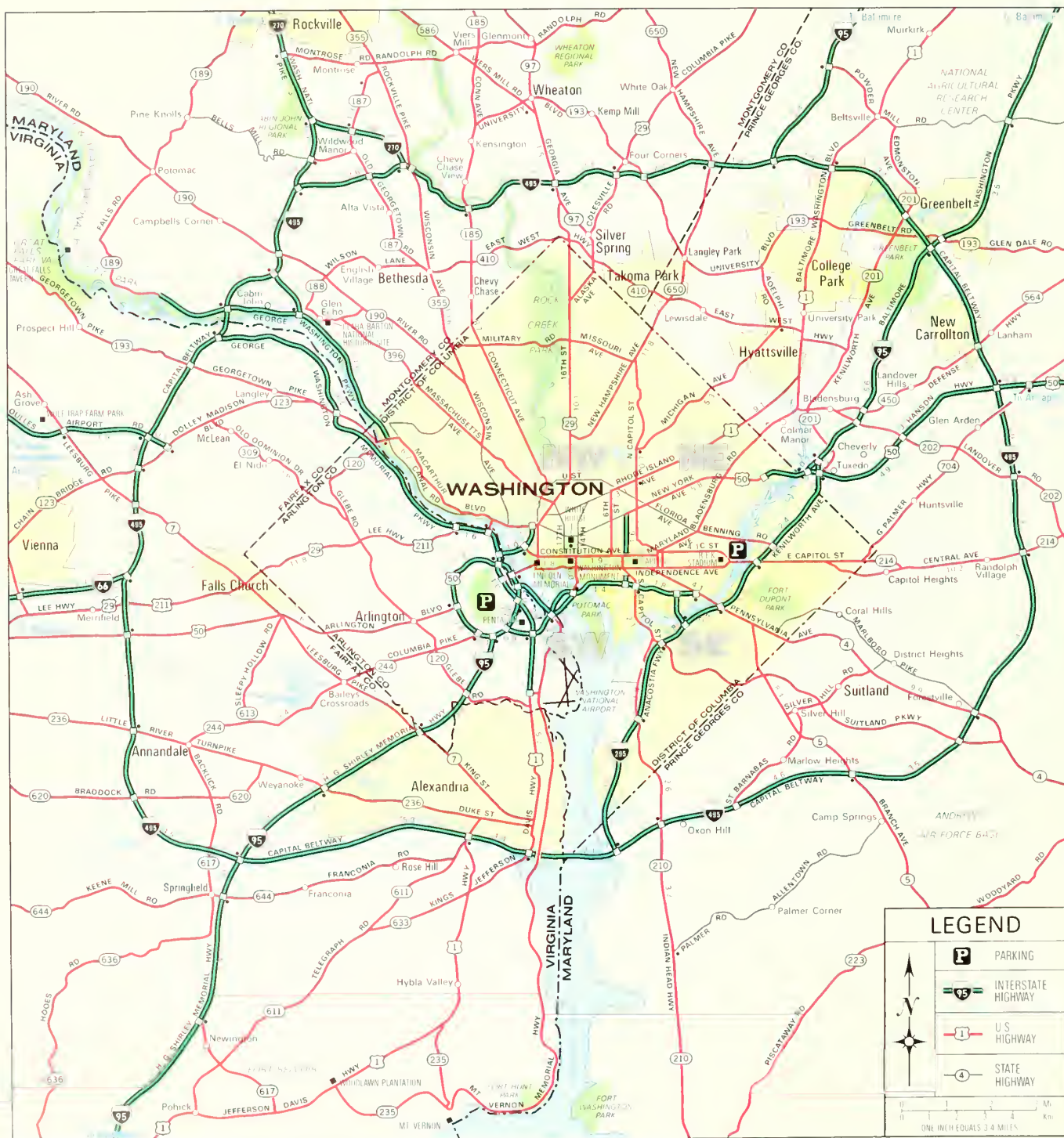
- TOURMOBILE ROUTE
- METRO STATION
- INTERSTATE HIGHWAY
- U.S. HIGHWAY
- North
- 0 0.1 0.2 0.3 Miles
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Kilometers
ONE INCH EQUALS 0.38 OF A MILE



LEGEND

- METRO STATION
- INTERSTATE HIGHWAY
- U.S. HIGHWAY

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Kilometers
ONE INCH EQUALS 0.36 OF A MILE



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In Case of Emergency:

Police: 911 (emergency) U.S. Park Police (202) 426-6680

Fire Department, Ambulance, and Rescue Squad: 911
Poison Control Center: (202) 835-4080

For Further Travel Information:

National Visitor Center
(202) 523-5300
Bicentennial Information Center
(housing referral)
(202) 737-6666

National Capital Parks
Dial-a-Park Activities
(202) 426-6975
National Capital U.S.O.
(202) 783-9363

Washington Convention and Visitor's Bureau
(202) 659-6423
Daily Tourist Information
(202) 737-8866

Traveler's Aid Society
(202) 347-0101
Tourmobile
(202) 638-5371
Bus Information:
Metro: Buses and Subway
(6 a.m. to 11:30 p.m.)
(202) 637-2437

International Visitors
Service Council
(202) 872-8747
Greyhound
(202) 628-8000
Trailways
(202) 737-5800

Train Information:
Amtrak
(800*) 523-5720
(*toll free)

N.Y. Penn Central
(202) 484-7540
Southern Railway
(800) 523-5720
Chessie System
(commuter service)
(202) 783-8108

Airport Bus Service:
National/Dulles
(703) 471-9801
Baltimore/Washington
International Airport
(202) 347-7766

Time:
(202) 844-2525
Weather:
(202) 936-1212

Opening and Closing Hours of Major Attractions

Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Continuous self-guiding walk-through tours Mon.-Fri. 8-11:30 a.m. and 12:30-2 p.m. Closed holidays.

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. Open daily: Apr. 1-Labor Day 10 a.m.-9 p.m.; rest of year 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Closed Christmas.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial. Open daily 8 a.m.-midnight.

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Open daily: Mon.-Sat. 10 a.m.-midnight; Sun. noon-midnight. Tours Mon.-Fri. 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Library of Congress. Exhibition halls open daily: Mon.-Fri. 8:30 a.m.-9:30 p.m.; Sat., Sun., and holidays 8:30 a.m.-6 p.m. Annex open Mon.-Fri. 8:30 a.m.-9:30 p.m.; Sat. 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. 1 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed Christmas, New Year's Day. Free guided tours Mon.-Fri. (except holidays) every hour on the hour 9 a.m.-4 p.m.

Lincoln Memorial. National Park Service guide available for free five-minute tours daily, except Christmas, 8 a.m.-midnight. Special tours for the blind.

National Air and Space Museum. Open daily 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Extended hours during summer. Closed Christmas.

National Archives and Record Service. Guided tours available on request, but reservations must be made by phone or mail two weeks in advance. Open daily: first Mon. in Oct.-first Sun. in Mar. Mon.-Sat. 9 a.m.-6 p.m., Sun. 1-6 p.m. Rest of year: Mon.-Sat. 9 a.m.-10 p.m., Sun. 1-10 p.m. Exhibition hall closed Christmas, New Year's Day; research rooms closed Federal holidays.

National Collection of Fine Arts. Open daily 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Closed Christmas.

National Gallery of Art. Open daily: Mon.-Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. noon-9 p.m. During summer open until 9 p.m. Closed Christmas. New Year's Day.

National Museum of History and Technology. Open daily: Apr. 1-Sept. 1 10 a.m.-9 p.m.; rest of year 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Closed Christmas.

National Portrait Gallery. Open daily 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Closed Christmas.

National Visitor Center. Open daily 8 a.m.-10 p.m.

National Zoological Park. Open daily: Apr.-Sept. 9 a.m.-8 p.m.; rest of year 9 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History. Call (202) 381-6264 for special tours. Open daily 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Extended evening hours during summer. Closed Christmas.

Supreme Court of the U.S. Open Mon.-Fri., except holidays, 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Courtroom presentations every half hour 9:30 a.m.-4 p.m. When in session 3:30 and 4 p.m. only.

U.S. Capitol. Open daily 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's Day. Tours every few minutes 9 a.m.-3:45 p.m.

Washington Monument. Open daily: Mar. 21-Labor Day 8 a.m.-midnight; rest of year 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Closed Christmas. Tickets may be reserved in advance.

The White House. Ticket booth open Tues.-Fri. 8 a.m.-noon, Sat. 8 a.m.-1 p.m.

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NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER

National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.